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Syrian-Backed Truce Begins; Fighting in Lebanon 'Minor'

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (UPI).—A Syrian-backed cease-fire took hold throughout most of Lebanon today but spokesmen for Christian forces said they doubted that it would hold, despite the added presence of Palestinian troops from Syria in the eastern Mount Lebanon and Bekka Valley region.

By 9 p.m., one hour after the 26th cease-fire in nine months went into effect, only "scattered and minor" clashes were reported in the civil war that has claimed more than 10,000 dead and 20,000 wounded, the police said.

But both Christian and Moslem sides agreed that it was too soon to tell whether the Syrian-supervised truce would last or go the way of the previous cease-fires that Syria, among others, has helped to mediate.

Christian militia leaders met and later announced that they had agreed to abide by the 8 p.m. truce but denied reports that they had also agreed to a series of political and social reform demands that the Syrian mediators, including Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, are seeking on behalf of Moslem leftist groups.

Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel said Christians were not opposed to reform but that security must come first and the current truce put to the test of time before a reform dialogue could start.

Key Dispute

"The Lebanese problem was and will continue to be the Christians' sense of security and confidence. If the other side first proves its goodwill and abides by the cease-fire then the demands for reform will not be a problem," Mr. Gemayel said.

It has been largely this dispute between Moslems demanding reforms now and Christians offering to give them later that has accounted for the breakdown of most previous truces.

It was Mr. Khaddam's fourth attempt to mediate a lasting peace. His mission ended with a joint Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian committee, comprising two high-ranking army officers from each side, being formed to supervise the truce.

Leftist and Palestinian spokesmen welcomed the truce and Mr. Khaddam said he had been assured by President Suleiman Franjieh, a Christian, that "all factions of the other [rightist Christian] side" would abide by the agreement.

Rightists Meet

Mr. Gemayel and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who heads the rightist National Liberal party, met with Maronite Christian extremist Sherbel Qassis, the head of the church's monastic order, to discuss their stand on the truce—despite Mr. Franjieh's assurances to Mr. Khaddam.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat, in agreeing to the cease-fire, thanked the "noble Syrian delegation" for its determination to put an end to the "fighting, destruction and sectarian massacres."

A Palestinian spokesman said the Palestinians were "in agreement" with all terms of the new cease-fire.

"But what matters is the implementation" of the truce, the spokesman said.

The six-man committee, formed by two Lebanese Army colonels, two Syrian colonels, a colonel from the Palestine Liberation Army and another guerrilla leader, would meet in permanent session to supervise the "necessary" truce arrangements.

The first reaction in political circles centered on the news that Syria, for the first time, would be actively involved in supervising a cease-fire in Lebanon. Joint Lebanese - Palestinian arrangements on previous occasions have failed to enforce peace.

Leftists Advance

The cease-fire announcement came as Palestinian and leftist forces continued their advance on Beirut along the Damascus road, east of the capital. They clashed with Lebanese Army units.

In the south, Lebanese jet fighters again bombed Palestinian positions around the village of Saadiyat, where Christian refugees had taken shelter after the fall of the nearby town of Damour to Moslem forces.

Scattered fighting flared throughout the day around Beirut and its suburbs, but no major territorial gains were reported by either side. The leftists remained in control of nearly all of the capital, except for the rightist Christian stronghold of Asrafiyeh and neighboring enclaves.

Israelis Are Wary

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Israel reacted warily to reports of a political settlement in Lebanon, and government officials said Syria's long-term goal was to maintain exclusive control of Lebanon. Greater Moslem influence in Lebanon, they said, could increase dangers on Israel's northern frontier, which has so far been neutralized in times of war.

Ford Expresses Hope

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—President Ford hopes efforts for a cease-fire in Lebanon will be successful, a White House spokesman said today.

But a White House senior official said privately there appeared to be only a slim chance that the cease-fire would take hold.

United Press International.

DAMOUR, LEBANON—The ruins along a main street after invasion by leftist forces.

Lebanese Strife Leaves a Devastated Town

By James M. Markham

DAMOUR, Lebanon, Jan. 22 (NYT).—This once proud town of 15,000 Christians, perched on a hill overlooking orange groves and the Mediterranean, is a smoking ruin.

Fires crackled yesterday in the hulks of old stone buildings with shattered windows and walls pocked with bullet holes. Smoke billowed over the area. On the ground was the burning body of a man.

One of the victorious leftist fighters, wearing a cloth cap with the green cedar symbol of Lebanon and a crucifix around his neck, said that the man's body had been deliberately set on fire.

"He deserved it," the leftist said, adding that the man had been a combatant of the rightist National Liberal party, which defended Damour until it finally fell Tuesday after a siege by leftists and Palestinians.

The young fighter and a comrade said they were both Christians and members of the largely Moslem Independent Nasserites' military wing, called the Morabitoun.

The point they wanted to make was that the warfare raging throughout much of Lebanon was not a religious but a political struggle. But the flight of almost all of this town's inhabitants, either to friendly villages in the mountainous Chouf to the east

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

WELCOMED IN MADRID—Rodolfo Llopis, former secretary-general of the outlawed Socialist Workers party, is embraced after returning from an exile of 37 years.

On Military Cooperation

U.S., Spain Treaty Accord Reported

MADRID, Jan. 22 (AP).—The United States and Spain were reported today to have agreed on a defense treaty—the first in nearly 20 years of military cooperation—to maintain U.S. military bases in Spain.

U.S. officials here denied that final agreement had been reached. They said that negotiating teams still had issues to resolve. But they indicated they hoped a final draft would be ready by the time Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrives Saturday to sign the treaty.

Previous U.S.-Spanish military cooperation was based on executive agreements. Spain has long been urging that cooperation be linked to the higher status of a treaty requiring approval by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.

The agreement was a clear attempt by both countries to bolster Western defenses against Communism and fill a gap caused by faltering NATO allies in the Mediterranean.

Sign of Confidence

It was also seen as a sign of U.S. confidence in the new regime of King Juan Carlos after nearly 40 years of dictatorial rule under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

U.S. sources described the treaty as a defense partnership. It is expected to be signed by Mr. Kissinger during a 24-hour stopover in Madrid on his way home from nuclear weapons negotiations in Moscow and a report to NATO.

The sources said that the treaty calls on the Congress and the Cortes to consider any attack by a third party on the other country, but does not require a military response. There is a moral responsibility but not a legal one, they said.

Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Areilza was scheduled to brief Spain's National Defense Council and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Cortes on the agreement before Mr. Kissinger's arrival.

The treaty, the first after 17 years of executive agreements, reflected U.S. concern over the loss of U.S. bases in Turkey and Greece's refusal to service NATO ships.

Both Spain and the United States also have been worried about Communist influence in two Southern European NATO countries, Italy and Portugal.

The U.S. sources did not make clear whether the new agreement recognized the role of Spain as a non-NATO ally in Mediterranean defense.

The treaty calls for an estimated billion dollars in U.S. aid and credits, 85 per cent of that in military hardware, over the next five years.

U.S. sources added that some sophisticated military equipment will be involved but that no arms capable of delivering nuclear weapons are included.

The United States now has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Three Towns Reported Lost

UNITA, South African Forces Are Said to Retreat in Angola

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 22 (AP).—Anti-Communist forces of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and South African troops are pulling back in Angola following a full-scale attack by the Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), sources here said today.

Reports indicate that the MPLA has, in the past few days, taken the three towns of Cela, Santa Combo and Amboiva, in the center of the country.

MPLA forces, backed by Russian tanks, ground-to-ground missiles and helicopters, plus a strong force of Cubans, are thought to be within 100 miles of Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa, and the newly named capital of the anti-MPLA forces.

With the collapse of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in the north, the MPLA has turned its full might on the less well armed UNITA in the south.

Diplomatic sources here believe the MPLA intends a large-scale sweep to the south to crush UNITA.

U.S. intelligence officials said today that they had received reports that South African military units had been ordered to retreat from Angola. The analysts said they believe the South African decision to pull out was the result of pressure at home to avoid a deeper involvement and because of South African military judgment that many more troops would have to be committed to counter the infusion of Cuban troops on the MPLA side.

[In Washington, the State Department said today that it had no knowledge of any planned South African withdrawal from the Angolan war.

[Pressed on whether Washington had consulted with Johannesburg on the reports, the spokesman said, "No."]

The MPLA has been backed by well over $100 million worth of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

To Win Support for Palestinians' 'National Rights'

Arabs at UN Weigh Softer Stand on Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 22 (WP).—The Arab states yesterday accepted proposals by nonaligned states for possible major modifications in the resolution the Arabs have submitted to the Security Council during its Middle East debate. They indicated a willingness to accept further substantial moderation of the text in an attempt to win West European support for a measure that would recognize the "national rights" of the Palestinians.

Western diplomats reported that the modifications were supported by Syria but had caught the Palestine Liberation Organization by surprise, especially the changes designed to satisfy demands by Council members that the text give some recognition of Israel's right to exist.

The diplomats indicated that this seemed to be evidence of a split between Syria and the PLO over tactics here.

Purpose of Move

The changes seem designed to satisfy European members of the Council and isolate the United States, which is still expected to veto any resolution affirming Palestinian national rights.

The Arabs yesterday began discussions of their modified text with the West Europeans, Japanese, Russians and Chinese. The Europeans have endorsed the concept of Palestinian nationa. rights while the United States, which also is scheduled to be consulted, has opposed anything beyond a reference to the "legitimate interests" of the Palestinians.

The original Arab working paper, a tough one with no reference to Israeli rights to exist, included a strong call for an independent Palestinian state and for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories.

The most significant change is the insertion in the Arab text of a call for "guarantees for the rights of all states in the area" in accordance with the UN Charter. There were hints that this could be modified further to specify the right of all states in the area to exist within secure and recognized boundaries.

This is the language of Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which has provided the basis for Middle East peacemaking efforts.

PLO Difficulty

The PLO would have difficulty accepting a resolution that reaffirms Council Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

The Arabs have already modified the demand for Israeli withdrawal by specifying that it must be from all territories occupied in the 1967 war, rather than leaving the implication contained in the previous text that the withdrawal sought might involve all of Palestine, which would mean the end of Israel.

The modifications hinted at by the Arabs and nonaligned negotiators are far from a certainty, and will depend on the degree of support they elicit from the West and the willingness of the more radical Arabs to endorse such changes.

If the compromise talks succeed, the text would not be sponsored by the Arabs, but by four nonaligned members of the Council, plus Pakistan and Romania, according to Security Council President Salim Salim of Tanzania.

Lisbon Centrist Fears Military Bid to Set Up Dictatorship

United Press International.

PROTESTING HIGH COST OF LIVING—Leftist demonstrators in Lisbon Wednesday.

LISBON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—The leader of the left-of-center Popular Democratic party today accused the armed forces' officers running Portugal of considering the establishment of a military dictatorship.

Francisco sa Carneiro, speaking at a news conference, denounced a proposal by the military's Revolutionary Council for a power-sharing pact that would give the council the right to veto future legislation.

"The pact, as it has been proposed by the Armed Forces Movement, would conduct us to a military dictatorship because it would give these [veto] powers to the Revolutionary Council," he said.

Mr. sa Carneiro attacked the Socialist party for adopting what he called "ambiguous policies" toward the extreme left, and he questioned whether the Communist party should be allowed to remain in the coalition government.

Ties to Abortive Revolt

The Popular Democratic leader called the news conference in the wake of an official report that implicated the Communists and other extreme-left groups in the preparations for an abortive leftist military revolt two months ago.

Six bombings of Communist party installations in the north and one in Beja in the southeast were reported today by the Communist newspaper O Diario. It said the explosions caused considerable damage to party offices and property owned by other leftists. There were no injuries, the paper said.

Mr. sa Carneiro's news conference coincided with a decision by the military to suspend the negotiation of a new pact with the parties until Sunday. The officers made the decision after a delegation from the Socialist party met with the military's five-man negotiating team and demanded that the Revolutionary Council abandon its plan for veto rights.

2 Freed From Prison

LISBON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The nation's military leaders announced today the release from prison of two high officials of the old regime, among the last prominent ones still in custody.

Gen. Kaulza de Arriaga, former head of the air force and commander of armed forces in Mozambique, was granted an unconditional amnesty, while Cesar Moreira Baptista, the last interior minister of the government toppled 21 months ago, was released "pending judgment."

...as Russia's Top Concern

...nn Feels Moscow Will Ask ...r Cut in W. German Forces

By Michael Getler

...BURG, Jan. 22 (WP).—...viet proposal to curb the ... the West German Army ...t of any troop reductions ...rope is now viewed as ... by Bonn defense officials. ... West Germans and the ... States remain steadfastly ...ed to any such limitations ...the 495,000-man army, the ...t allied ground force in Eu...

...If the Russians do come ...rd with such a proposal, ...bly linked to a pullback of ... Soviet forces and possibly ...bilization of some other ...aw Pact troops, it could ... political problems within ... and complicate even more ... East-West talks on troop cuts that have been stalled for some two years now in Vienna.

In an attempt to break the deadlock, the NATO allies, last month, submitted a proposal that involves the withdrawal of some 29,000 U.S. troops and roughly 1,000 U.S. atomic weapons from Europe if the Russians pull back a 68,000-man army with its 1,700 tanks.

The United States has always insisted that the first step in any reductions be made in U.S. and Soviet forces.

In the view of many allied specialists, however, the real Soviet objective from the beginning has been to reduce the size of the West German Army. Sources said the Russians probably place a higher priority on this than on reducing the 300,000-man U.S. military force in Europe.

The Soviet Union, a number of Western officials believe, holds the view that political or economic pressures in the United States will force some reductions in the U.S. presence in Europe, anyway.

The West Germans, however, with nearly a half-million men under arms and a militia of more than 1 million men, represent the most formidable ground force that the Russians would have to face immediately if they launched a conventional attack.

With a negotiated ceiling on its army, West Germany would not be able to increase the size of its forces to compensate for unilateral cutbacks by the United States or other NATO countries. Such a development, in the view of allied specialists, would also probably increase political pressures in some of the smaller NATO countries to follow suit.

...ft Lays the Fall ... Lira to Politics

...ME, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Social... and labor unions accused ...cial interests today of caus... the collapse of the lira to ... the economic picture look ...e and thus keep leaderless ... from giving itself a leftist-...ted government.

...emier-designate Aldo Moro, ...e previous government col...d 15 days ago when the ...alists withdrew support, or... foreign-exchange dealings ...d yesterday to stem a specu...n tide against the weak ...an currency.

... Moro, a Christian Demo... planned a decisive meeting ...orrow with the Socialists, ... whom he had two hours of ...nclusive talks Tuesday.

...nancial repercussions of half... foreign transactions in the ... are detailed on Page 9.

Promoting Accord Without Jolting Afrikaners

Rhodesia Situation Puts Vorster on Spot

By Henry Kamm

JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (NYT).—The collapse of the Rhodesian constitutional negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo has heightened the South African government's sense of urgency in prevailing on Mr. Smith to soften his position against majority rule, according to informed sources here and in Cape Town and Pretoria.

But the mounting tensions over the neighboring country and anxiety over the prospect of intensified warfare have also narrowed Prime Minister John Vorster's scope of action.

South Africa's problem is that its government believes that Mr. Smith's efforts to put off majority rule indefinitely make an outbreak of war inevitable and, any war by blacks against white rule in this region carries a great potential of spreading to this country.

For that reason, Mr. Vorster is authoritatively reported to believe that a speedy transition to black rule in Rhodesia is South Africa's best means of assuring the continuation of white rule here.

But much of South Africa's white public, particularly in Mr. Vorster's Nationalist party, has not evolved as far as the government in its thinking. The idea of black majority rule in Rhodesia is as unpalatable to them as it is to white Rhodesians.

This feeling is not restricted to Afrikaners but prevails also among the significant sector of the English-speaking population that considers white Rhodesians a kindred people.

The bond of emotional kinship between the ruling white minorities of the two countries, buttressed by their certainty that their present high standard of living is bound to be lowered by a rise in black political power, makes the application of overt South African pressure on Mr. Smith a matter of domestic political sensitivity.

For that reason, South Africa is said by official sources to have refrained from applying the most direct means of pressure available: Its complete control, since Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia, over all land access to Rhodesia.

South Africa's bold diplomatic initiative, carried out in conjunction with such moderate black heads of state as Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, to bring Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo to the negotiating table appears to have collapsed with the breakoff of the talks.

South African diplomats are believed to be impressing on Mr. Smith their government's unreadiness to take any military measures in his support. But Mr. Smith is known to feel that the South African whites will not allow their government to stand by idly if white lives are endangered in Rhodesia.

Intervention in Angola

Mr. Smith is said to suspect, with some justification, that South African hawks have been strengthened in their negative attitude toward Mr. Vorster's policy of accomodation by the success of the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola and by a growing feeling that military considerations require the preservation of all possible "anti-Communist" bulwarks.

But the failure of South African intervention in Angola, which had been based on a hope that Western powers, particularly the United States, would support that military effort, has provided arguments equally to South African doves, who believe that accommodation, rather than confrontation, is an isolated country's best hope.

In official circles it is said that concrete measures in the event of an intensified war in Rhodesia have not yet been decided upon. These circles assert that Mr. Smith has been clearly told that South Africa is not committed to prop up his government.

The most South Africa would do, it is said, is to give white Rhodesians a chance to choose whether to flee across the border or stay. If they choose to stay, according to official circles, South Africa would not act to protect them.

Last UNITA Forces in Angola Are Reported Routed by MiGs

JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (AP).—Battered by their enemies and cold-shouldered by their friends, the pro-Western guerrillas in Angola appear to have lost their lonely, last-ditch war against the Soviet-supported government in Angola.

According to a newspaper report here today, the guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have virtually disintegrated after a series of attacks by MiG-21 fighter-bombers of the Popular Movement (MPLA) government.

UNITA finds itself almost completely isolated from the outside world as former staunch allies in states surrounding Angola sever their links and quietly show it the door.

Mr. Savimbi and his guerrilla forces resorted with apparent success to hit-and-run attacks on Cuban-led forces of the Marxist MPLA after being ousted from all major cities in the country in a lightning series of MPLA military victories last month.

Small Victories Claimed

Since then UNITA has claimed a series of minivictories in ambushes against the MPLA, capturing Cuban troops and Soviet-supplied arms. But for two weeks until today, there was virtually no news of what was rapidly becoming a forgotten war.

Newsmen have been unable to get into Angola to interview Mr. Savimbi. On the other side, the MPLA government has expelled virtually all Western correspondents. Those remaining limit themselves to reporting government statements.

Today the normally reliable Johannesburg Star, quoting unnamed sources, said that UNITA's remaining forces have fled into the bush or out of Angola from their last major base at Gago Coutinho, near the Zambian border, after being decimated by the MiG attacks. The attacks reportedly lasted five days and were carried out more than two weeks ago.

There was no news of Mr. Savimbi's fate following the raids but one of UNITA's three top commanders, Smart Chatta, was reported killed.

UNITA had said it had about 2,000 guerrillas operating in dispersed bands in southern and central Angola, plus 10,000 in training and enough arms for two years.

But according to the Star report, Mr. Savimbi brought only 100 guerrillas with him to Gago Coutinho from the southern Angolan city of Serpa Pinto.

Allies Bow Out

Mr. Savimbi's military position was seriously weakened with the rapid severance of his links with the outside world.

Zaire, Angola's northern neighbor, was the first UNITA ally to seek an accommodation with the MPLA government. It concluded a non-aggression pact with MPLA head Agostinho Neto which effectively bars UNITA from using Zaire territory as a supply line or a sanctuary.

Angola's eastern neighbor, Zambia, UNITA's staunchest supporter, has followed suit. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda barred UNITA from using its air space. Last week, just before an MPLA delegation arrived for talks in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, he underlined his new policy by impounding UNITA's main supply plane, as well as a small aircraft used for quick trips into the bush.

The talks ended in a deadlock, with Zambia withholding recognition of the MPLA government. But political observers here consider it only a matter of time before Zambia follows the example of all but a handful of African states in granting recognition.

Zambia desperately needs access to the Benguela railroad across Angola to the Atlantic to carry its imports and vital copper exports.

State Department Denies Report on E. Europe Policy

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—The State Department today "repudiated" a report by Washington columnists that the United States favored "permanent organic union" between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as such union was necessary to avoid another world war.

"The policy described is not the policy of the United States toward Eastern Europe," spokesman Robert Funseth said.

He was commenting on a column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (IHT today).

According to Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak, State Department Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt told a meeting of U.S. chiefs of mission in London in December that the "inorganic, unnatural relationship" between Moscow and Eastern Europe, based on Soviet military prowess, threatened world peace." So, it must be our policy to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one."

"We do not accept domination or hegemony over Eastern Europe by anybody," Mr. Funseth said.

Asked if he was "repudiating" the report, Mr. Funseth replied: "Yes."

Mr. Funseth said that he had discussed the subject with Mr. Sonnenfeldt earlier today and added: "There have been no statements by administration officials, either privately or publicly, actual or imputed, that change our policy."

Marines Assailed Over Desertions

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Marines are deserting at more than three times the rate recorded at the height of the Vietnam war and four times higher than in any other service, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday.

Rep. Aspin said, "The Marines' terrible drug and discipline problems, added to rising desertions, paint a dismal portrait of a badly debilitated corps."

Pentagon figures showed for every 100 men in Marine uniform last year, there were 30 cases of absenteeism, he said. In some cases, the men would be absent without leave for only a day or hours, but in 11 cases of each 30 cited, the absence lasted more than 30 days and was considered desertion, he said.

UN Panel Will Assess Mozambique Aid Need

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 22 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed a high-level mission today to assess economic aid requirements in Mozambique.

The appointment was in line with a mandate of the Security Council last week to furnish assistance to Mozambique to compensate the new African state for economic losses suffered due to sanctions imposed against neighboring Rhodesia.

Denials Fail to Halt Argentine Coup Talk

BUENOS AIRES, March 22 (Reuters).—Strikers paralyzed Argentina's automobile industry today, increasing social and political tensions which have started rumors of an imminent military coup against the government of President Isabel Peron.

But the Peronist party deputy chairman, Deolindo Bittel, told a meeting in northern Chaco Province yesterday, "A coup is definitely ruled out."

Newspapers reacted skeptically. One commented that preparations for a coup were now so advanced and acknowledged by almost everybody that "all that's lacking is advertising on television."

While leaders of six political parties discussed arrangements for a multiparty conference tomorrow—designed, in the words of Radical party leader Richardo Balbin, "to try to cure the patient in the last five minutes before death"—militant workers defied orthodox Peronist leaders.

Cordoba as Center

The central industrial city of Cordoba was the main center of labor protest against the government's austerity program, which seeks to hold wage increases to 20 per cent while allowing prices to rise by up to 100 per cent.

At least 18,000 men were involved in unofficial strikes which paralyzed eight car-assembly plants and parts manufacturers in Cordoba.

There were also wildcat strikes in dozens of small factories in the Buenos Aires industrial belt.

Banks in Cordoba were also closed, with clerks protesting the kidnapping of three of their union officials.

Tomorrow's meeting, scheduled to bring together Peronist leaders, not including Mrs. Peron, with the Radicals and four minor parties, will try to work out emergency programs on which all can cooperate in an effort to control economic chaos, social unrest and political violence.

The military were asked if they would contribute their views to the meeting but declined, informed sources said.

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Associated Press.

BORDER PATROL—A soldier of Mozambiqu e's Frelimo movement peers into Rhodesia.

Spanish Cabinet Moves Slowly on Reforms

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, March 22 (NYT).—Of seven proposed measures to change the political and social face of Spain, the three-month-old government has acted on four and only one of those is in effect.

The government, which outlined its plan of political changes in January, has been caught in a crossfire of criticism from groups to its left that term its performance inadequate and from groups to its right that fear it is undermining the political and social system set up by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The only one of the seven measures that is now in effect is a decree limiting last summer's anti-terrorism law, which had provisions for summary legal action and punishment involving such a wide variety of dissidence that it posed a threat to all opposition activity.

Three of the proposed measures—on the right of assembly, the right of association and a restriction on the right of authorities to declare assemblies and associations illegal—have been approved for action by parliament.

Three other measures are under study. They would transform the parliament into a bicameral legislature, reorganize the state-run labor syndicates and set out the mode of elections and how parties—which have been illegal—would compete in them.

The first of the three bills approved for action by the parliament would limit the sweeping powers that the government has enjoyed to suppress the right of assembly. Until now any gathering of more than 20 persons has been subject to official regulation and authorization.

Under the proposed measure, the organizers of an indoor meeting would theoretically no longer need permission but would have to notify the governor of the province three days in advance, specifying when, where and why the meeting is to be held.

Power to Forbid

The governor may ask for more information if he has a "reasonable doubt" of the legality of the gathering, a stipulation that implies power to forbid it.

In the case of open-air meetings, permission must be requested 10 days in advance, so impromptu demonstrations of protest are precluded. If the governor has given no answer within five days, his silence is assumed to mean consent.

The second measure on the right of association would open the way for the formation of political parties outside the control of the National Movement, the Fascist-inspired political framework set up under Franco after the Civil War of 1936-1939.

Under the new bill, the Ministry of the Interior would give authorization for a party and its decisions could be appealed to a special court called the Tribunal of Guarantees.

Groups that would be barred are those that seek to establish a totalitarian regime, that endanger the sovereignty, integrity, independence or security of the nation, that use violence or subversion or that are contrary to public morals. This would preclude, in particular, under present official thinking, the Communist party and other extreme Marxist groups and separatist groups like the Basque organization, ETA.

The third measure concerns changes in the penal code as a necessary legal complement to the bills on assembly and association. The present vaguely worded code gives the government sweeping and arbitrary powers such as Article 172 which says, in part, that illegal associations are "those prohibited by the competent authority."

Britain Offers Two-Step Plan For Settling Rhodesian Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

garded as illegal by Britain and other members of the Commonwealth—unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 to prolong the rule of the country's minority whites over its 6 million blacks.

Once these basic principles were accepted, the second stage of the British plan could be implemented. It would involve detailed negotiations setting up election procedures and leading eventually to a new form of government. Mr. Callaghan said that Britain would be willing to send representatives to these talks.

Embarrassment Feared

That statement brought a question from Judith Hart, a Labor member of Parliament, who asked whether the British government was not running a risk by offering to help devise a settlement that could prove unacceptable to black Africans and, hence, embarrass this country.

"We have no intention of going into Rhodesia to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire," Mr. Callaghan said. "But if there is an agreement acceptable to all shades of opinion, we must be ready if necessary, at some sacrifice to ourselves, to assist in insuring that the settlement is translated into reality."

To reinforce the point about security, Mr. Callaghan told the Commons that detailed negotiations might have to involve a "wider constituency"—including the black nations that surround Rhodesia as well as the Rhodesian guerrillas now encamped in staging areas inside Mozambique.

Later this afternoon, Mr. Callaghan conferred with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who arrived for three days of talks. Foreign Office sources said that Mr. Callaghan was expected to set forth details of his plan to Mr. Gromyko and to urge him to use his influence to keep Soviet arms and Cuban troops out of the Rhodesian situation.

Opposition in Salisbury

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 22 (UPI).—Desmond Frost, chairman of the ruling Rhodesia Front party, today rejected Britain's terms for helping Rhodesia settle its constitutional problems. "There would be an uproar in my party if the government agreed to terms of that nature," he said.

"He is offering us nothing," Mr. Frost said of Mr. Callaghan's plan. "They are a bankrupt government and they seem to be bankrupt in their ideas as well."

A government spokesman said that no immediate comment would be made on Mr. Callaghan's statement.

Humphrey Sees No Ford Pledge On Egypt Arms

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., says that so far the Ford administration has refused to assure Congress that the only military equipment it plans to sell to Egypt is six C-130 cargo planes.

Sen. Humphrey said that refusal is "at the heart of" the current stalemate over congressional approval of the C-130 sale.

Nearly a month ago, the administration started sounding out key members of Congress on whether approval could be obtained to lift the embargo on arms sales to Egypt.

Administration officials said at first that the only deal contemplated was the sale of the six C-130s for $39 million. But in a series of closed-door sessions with members of Congress, administration officials raised the possibility that the cargo-plane sale would be followed by Egyptian purchases of other materiel, including anti-tank missiles and fighter planes.

The negative reaction turned out to be stronger than the administration had anticipated. Several members of Congress have informed the administration that any effort to sell arms to Egypt through the government's foreign military sales program would result in a bitter debate.

Language Divide Is Ordered Ended In Brussels Area

BRUSSELS, March 22 (Reuters).—The council of state ordered the ending of segregation of French and Dutch speakers at a Brussels town hall, a point of tension in recent months in this linguistically divided country.

The council, the highest authority on constitutional law, ruled Friday that separate counters for members of the country's two language communities contravened regulations that public administration in Brussels must be bilingual.

The introduction of separate counters in the Brussels borough of Schaerbeek has led to a series of demonstrations by militant Dutch-speaking Flemings condemning the segregation.

The separation was started by Schaerbeek Mayor Roger Nols—a member of the Federalist French-speaking party.

Brussels is now a largely French-speaking enclave in Dutch-speaking Flanders.

Blacks Bitter In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

whites are just excessively greedy in refusing to allow the blacks to share in the whites' good life—high salaries, nice homes and other perquisites.

"What right have these misfits and scum of Western Europe to suggest that the wealth that has been created with our blood, sweat and tears is their exclusive right?" the Zimbabwe Star asked in an unusually bitter attack on the white community.

But several of the Africans interviewed made a special point of saying that they did not want the whites to leave but hoped that whites and blacks could govern and live together and share the country's wealth.

A strong impression received in talking with educated Africans was that they are now looking increasingly toward the Soviet Union and Cuba for help in their struggle and that they have no fear of what they call the white man's "Communist bogey."

"We don't know what Communism is," an African said. "But if the Soviets and Cubans will help us get our freedom, it must be better than the West." His views were endorsed by others standing around him.

"We're not worried about them taking over the country," the man said of the Russians and Cubans. "We can handle them. Anyway, a Communist-led Zimbabwe could not be any worse than what we have now."

Tito Ends 4-Nation Trip

BELGRADE, March 22 (UPI).—President Tito, 83, returned home today after a 13-day tour which included visits to Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Portugal.

Associated Press.

VISITING—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative party in Britain, met yesterday with Golda Meir, former Israeli premier, during a visit to Israel.

Consulting Role Asked

Italy's Economic Measures Assailed by Reds as Unjust

ROME, March 22 (UPI).—The Communist party today attacked the government's emergency economic measures as unjust and demanded to be included in a new round of political consultations on crisis policy.

The Communists issued their demand in a resolution approved by party leaders as the ruling Christian Democrats met at a policy-making party congress.

The resolution said that emergency taxes and increases in interest rates decreed last week to halt the precipitous fall of the lira presented "intolerable injustices" and threatened to plunge the economy further into recession.

Calling the heart of the problem political, the Communists said that they had accepted a proposal by the small but influential Republican party "for a comparison of views among all the democratic forces on the themes of economic policy."

Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro, who heads a minority one-party government, included Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer in a round of consultations before the Cabinet acts Wednesday night.

But the Communists criticized this as occurring only "at the last minute and in a reticent way" and said that the government did not take into account their proposals or those of union leaders.

"It cannot be accepted that this policy and this way of government will continue," the Communist leaders said. "It is now that they must give concrete and clear signs of willingness to change their direction."

Fall of the Lira

"And this is the moment to begin a wide comparison of views on proposals that the Italian Communist party and other democratic forces are advancing to achieve a secure economic revival and social progress," they said.

The immediate issue was the reaction of the Moro government to a 28-per-cent drop in the value of the lira during two months to a record low of 880 to the dollar Wednesday.

The government raised gasoline prices and sales taxes on cars, liquor and restaurant meals and increased the bank discount rate from 8 to 12 per cent and the prime lending rate from 12 to 18 per cent.

Defense Minister Arnaldo Forlani told the Christian Democrats today that a careful dialogue with the Communists might help them renew a rapport with the Socialists.

Mr. Forlani, a leader of a conservative faction, said that the Christian Democrats needed to clearly redefine their role as Italy's dominant party and could not avoid exchanging views on "real questions" with the West's largest Communist party.

Although Mr. Forlani had been mentioned as a possible challenger for the party secretary's job held by the more liberal Benigno Zaccagnini, his speech to the 13th national congress generally echoed the themes put forth earlier by Mr. Zaccagnini.

He also did not declare himself a candidate for the post and stressed that "the first requirement of this congress is not to offer the image of a party that is irresolute and irreparably divided."

Demand Refused

The Christian Democrats have so far refused to consider the Communists' demand for a "historic compromise" that would give them a power-sharing role with Christian Democrats and Socialists in a three-way coalition.

"I believe a 'no' to the 'historic compromise' cannot be given only in the name of basic anti-Communism, like a conditioned reflex of old memories," Mr Forlani said.

"A party like the Christian Democrats cannot avoid a confrontation with the Communist party on real questions. Trying to define the sense of confrontation with the Communist party can be the right way to establish a new rapport with the Socialists who today—to avoid the nightmare of a 'historic compromise'—seek escape in a leftist alternative."

But, Mr. Forlani warned, "in our confrontation, we must protect ourselves and work to be strong enough in order not to develop a confused course. It is realistic to imagine that, if the Communists are present in the government, the Soviet Union will expect some advantage for itself."

Mr. Zaccagnini and Premier Moro, leaders of the party's progressive wing, favor an open exchange of views with the Communists on key policy matters but stop short of any formal policy-making role. Party conservatives oppose any kind of power deal.

Formula Set On Franjieh

(Continued from Page 1)

the Moslem left, appeared bent on revamping the system itself with a military victory in alliance with radical Nasserite militias and Palestinian guerrillas.

It was a Palestinian vanguard leading Nasserite gunmen who drove rightist Phalange party Christians out of the Holiday Inn yesterday, a major symbolic victory.

The 25-story luxury hotel—blackened by fire and cratered by rocket hits—had been a Phalange fortress since October.

About 150 Phalangist fighters slipped back into the hotel through an underground passage during the night and took on the leftist gunmen, who had let down their guard, Palestinian field commanders said from their battlefield headquarters.

Fighters from Yassir Arafat's el-Fatah guerrilla group charged the Christians again today and engaged them in room-to-room fighting.

The Palestinian officers said they secured the hotel again and were turning it over to the Lebanese. But holdout Christian fighters were still shooting from an adjoining office complex only a few yards away, they said. Spokesmen for the Phalange party claimed throughout the day that their gunmen had retaken the hotel.

U.K.-French Mission To U.S. on Concorde

PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—The Parliament of Britain and France have decided to send a joint delegation to the United States to plead the case of the Anglo-French supersonic transport, Concorde, members of the delegation announced today.

The announcement was made by Robert Adley and Lucien Neuwirth, presidents respectively of the British and French parliamentary committees defending the Concorde.

Soviet Georgia Faces Severe Crop Failures

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI).—The republic of Georgia, one of the richest agricultural areas in the Soviet Union, is faced with severe crop failure following one of the worst winters in years.

The Georgian Communist party first secretary, Eduard Shevardnadze, said damage in some areas has been "huge." He called for stricter discipline among officials and the paying of bonuses to farm workers in an attempt to recover at least part of the crop.

Worst hit have been vineyards, grain and vegetables, although potatoes and cabbages are expected to be affected later in the year.

A report on the situation was delivered Tuesday by Mr. Shevardnadze to a party meeting in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital.

As much as 6 1/2 feet of snow has covered the ground in parts of Georgia, interrupting industrial production, cutting gas and fuel supplies. Avalanches have damaged planting areas and prevented spring sowing.

U.S. Troops Begin Withdrawal From Thailand Bases

BANGKOK, March 22 (UPI).—Within 24 hours of a Thai government order to get out, 118 GIs left the country aboard two U.S. Air Force planes, U.S. military spokesmen said today.

The two C-130 flights carrying servicemen who manned an electronics spy station north of Bangkok left Thailand late last night, the spokesmen said. All but 270 of the 3,500 U.S. servicemen in Thailand were ordered to leave.

The spokesmen said that the withdrawal will be completed as quickly as possible, probably well before the July 20 deadline.

Bangkok today was calm after the government rejected a plea to institute martial law in the wake of anti-U.S. demonstrations which left three dead and scores wounded yesterday.

The casualties occurred when pro-U.S. students fired guns and tossed a hand grenade into a march by leftist students through Bangkok streets to the U.S. Embassy.

No Americans were involved or harmed in the demonstrations or the violence. Thai police kept the 3,000 marchers out of the U.S. Embassy grounds.

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United Press International.

SNOWY.—A Philadelphian after a recent storm.

McGovern Reports Vietnam Executed Few 'War Criminals'

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., reported yesterday that "a few top war criminals, as they called them," have been executed by Communist authorities in Vietnam since the fall of Saigon last spring.

Just back from a five-day trip to Hanoi and Saigon, Sen. McGovern said that he received the information from officials of the Vietnamese regime. He was unable to obtain names or specific numbers of persons killed, but said there is "no evidence or undercurrent that large numbers of people have been put to death."

U.S. government sources said that they know of no announcement from Saigon or Hanoi that "war criminals" have been tried or executed. Many civil and military leaders of the ousted regime of Nguyen Van Thieu left Vietnam when Saigon fell, though some were stranded or chose to remain.

The first U.S. political figure to visit Saigon since its fall in April, Sen. McGovern described the city as seemingly normal and its people as better off under the present government than they were before.

"All shops seemed to be flourishing . . . bars are open. The streets are filled with busy people. Dress is about the same," said Sen. McGovern, who spent two days traveling by car in Saigon and talking with officials.

He stayed in the former British ambassador's residence, now a guest house and visited the empty six-story U.S. Embassy chancery, outside of which Vietnamese soldiers on guard duty had hung their washing.

Sen. McGovern said he was told that "a large number" of people are in jail on grounds of being a threat to the new regime, though no specific number was supplied.

About 50 Americans are believed still in South Vietnam, some of whom would like to leave. Sen. McGovern quoted Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister for the Provisional Revolutionary Government, as pledging to accelerate departure arrangements for Americans or their dependents. Two Americans were given permission to leave at his request during his visit, Sen. McGovern said.

The 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, a leading opponent of the Vietnam war, said that Vietnamese in the North and South seemed eager for peaceful relations with the United States. Sen. McGovern urged that normalization of relations take place without undue delay, perhaps after the presidential election in November and the Vietnamese elections scheduled for this year to establish a single government.

In a proclamation issued yesterday, Mr. Ford called on North Vietnam to make a full and satisfactory accounting for 834 Americans listed as missing in action in Vietnam and designated Sunday as a national day of prayer for them. Sen. McGovern said he was assured in Vietnam that an accounting will be made "as quickly as possible."

UPI.

Sen. George McGovern

French AF Jet Crashes

RAMBOUILLET, France, Jan. 22 (UPI).—An air force Mystère-20 liaison jet crashed into a wood near here today, killing the two officers and two servicemen aboard.

U.K. Group Finds Permanence in Ephemeral

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Anything ephemeral is here today and gone tomorrow, so the Ephemera Society, of course, planned only a short life for its recent first public show.

"Only things didn't work out that way," Maurice Rickards said. "This thing is taking on a look of permanence."

Mr. Rickards, a 56-year-old social historian, is the founder of an odd but growing new society of collectors devoted to seeing that things are here today which should have been gone yesterday.

They collect scraps of paper that other people throw away, anything printed or written which was intended purely for short-term use. None of them expected their waste paper show to be a runaway success.

"But we had to extend it for six weeks," Mr. Rickards said. "It's going to two English cities next. We may show it in the United States in the Bicentennial year and there's a tentative booking for Australia."

Coattails of History

Ephemera is a vast field embracing "all the printed oddments of everyday life," according to the society's newsletter, the Ephemerist. That includes out-of-date railway timetables, laundry lists, school report cards, posters with Lord Kitchener demanding "another 100,000 men required for the war."

"We're snatching at the coattails of history," Mr. Rickards said while standing near a handbill for Miss C. Heenan, the prize-winning American fat lady.

"It isn't that history is rubbish, but rubbish can teach you a great deal of history. Take this, for instance." He pointed to a 1900 advertisement for an employment agency for domestic servants.

"Look at that list—parlor maids, undermaids, scullery maids. Doesn't that tell you something about that particular age?"

Mr. Rickards has collected such scraps for more than 20 years.

Enlisted 7 Others

"I've prowled through garbage cans in Moscow, Tehran, New York, Montreal, just about everywhere," he said. "People sometimes look at you strangely, but I've never actually been stopped."

Last year, he enlisted seven others to form the Ephemera Society, whose president is Poet Laureate Sir John Betjeman. Mr. Rickards sifted thousands of items from their collection for a public show.

"One of the original eight, Calvin Otto, plans to show it in his hometown of Bennington, Vt.," Mr. Rickards said, although no date has been fixed. Another London show is set for late this year.

Mr. Rickards said that Ephemera is such an enormous field—"from labels to letterheads, tickets to tax forms, menus to magazines to membership cards"—that collectors have to specialize. "We're all nutty in slightly different ways," he said.

One collector showed "funeralia"—mourning cards, an admission ticket to the Duke of Wellington's funeral and the like; others concentrated on 19th-century tradesmen's cards, or theatrical ephemera, or politics, transportation or education.

Illustrates Books

"My own interest is social history," Mr. Rickards said. He has illustrated several books entirely with items from his collection.

Some collectors treasure their old scraps as samples of by-gone typography, others collect things that are simply fun—like a poster for Fido and Bianco, dogs who "can spell any word in the Italian language" and translate six other tongues.

Ephemera need not be ancient history, Mr. Rickards noted. He pointed to a show section of Ephemera which is all around us—a warning of terrorist bombs in London, an Australian Christmas card from "your garbologist," and a 1968 presidential campaign card for Richard Nixon.

"Don't look at these too closely or too long," Mr. Rickards warned. "It's awfully easy to become addicted. Look at me."

Civilian Rule for Saigon City

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP).—South Vietnam's Communist government yesterday transferred the capital city of Saigon from military to civilian rule.

The military committee that governed Saigon after the collapse of the U.S.-backed regime April 30, 1975, turned over the city to a 15-member civilian committee of the People's Revolutionary Committee, the radio in Saigon reported.

The broadcast said that Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, named Vo Van Kiet chairman of the committee. He was unknown to observers in Bangkok and the broadcast gave no information about him.

The outgoing chairman, Gen. Tran Van Tra, said the metropolis of more than a million still had many problems, primarily shortages of food and fuel.

"Problems of unemployment, drug addiction, prostitution, hooliganism—remnants of the former regime—were lessened in number" during military rule, said the general, who is also defense minister.

Olden Meeker, 57, Writer, Ex-Aide Of CARE, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Olden Meeker, 57, author, world traveler and former CARE official, died at a hospital here Monday of pneumonia and complications from multiple sclerosis.

Mr. Meeker won an Anisfield-Wolf award in 1956 for his book "Report on Africa." He also wrote "The Little World of Laos," "Israel Reborn" and "Israel: Ancient Land, Young Nation," as well as many magazine articles.

Mr. Meeker was head of the CARE operation in Laos in 1954 and 1955, in Hong Kong in 1966 and in India from 1957 to 1960.

In the years after World War I, Mr. Meeker was a features reporter with the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune in Paris.

Dr. Waro Nakahara

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP).—Dr. Waro Nakahara, 79, president of Japan's National Cancer Center and the country's leading authority on cancer, died of a heart attack yesterday.

Dr. Nakahara was internationally known for his research on vitamin L and toxo-hormone, which is believed to be connected with cancer of the liver.

Joseph Cardinal Martin

ROUEN, France, Jan. 22 (AP).—Joseph-Marie Cardinal Martin, 75, former archbishop of Rouen, died here yesterday, church authorities announced. He was ordained in 1920 and became archbishop of Rouen in 1948. Named cardinal by Pope Paul VI in 1965, he resigned in 1968 in accordance with the Pope's wish that bishops should retire after reaching the age of 75.

Sabri Hamade

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Former Lebanese Parliament Speaker Sabri Hamade, 74, died Tuesday following a heart attack.

U.S. May Bar Sale Of 'Sequential' Birth-Control Pill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—The Food and Drug Administration said today that it is considering removal of all sequential contraceptive pills from the market because they "may be associated with a higher risk of blood clots and cancer of the uterus."

The sequential pills contain only estrogen for the first two weeks of the menstrual cycle and both estrogen and progesterone for the third week. Combination birth-control pills contain both hormones for all three weeks.

Dr. Alexander Schmidt, commissioner of the FDA, said that within a month the agency would propose that oral contraceptives and estrogen products used for treating symptoms of menopause should carry stiffer health warnings.

Dr. Schmidt, who made the statements in testimony to a Senate subcommittee, said that the use of estrogen for post-menopausal symptoms was currently well beyond what many physicians would consider wise in the light of recent studies linking the use of estrogen with uterine cancer.

Opposition Joins To Protest Moves By Indian Regime

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Opposition parties in both houses of Parliament joined in protests against government policy today for the first time since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of national emergency seven months ago.

The opposition parties closed ranks to oppose two separate measures. They lost because of the government's overwhelming majority in both the houses.

The Communist party of India and the Moslem League, which have supported the June 26 emergency decree, for the first time sided with other opposition parties and voted against the government.

The two measures were an amendment to an existing law to prevent courts from knowing the reasons for jailing a person without trial and a bill that reduces the statutory annual bonus of a worker from one month's to 15 days' pay, or nothing if his firm was not making a profit.

The first measure figured in a daylong debate in the lower house and the second in the upper house.

Callaghan Sees Risk to EEC in Tindemans' Plan

HAMBURG, Jan. 22 (UPI).—British Foreign Minister James Callaghan said in a speech today that he has serious doubts about the proposal of Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans to push ahead with European unification.

He warned that adoption of the proposal could lead to breaking up the European Economic Community.

Mr. Callaghan devoted the main part of his speech to the Overseas Club here to the Tindemans report, released early this month, on strengthening the nine-nation EEC. Mr. Tindemans proposed that those members ready and willing to take steps toward a united Europe should go ahead now and let the other weaker members catch up later.

"Before the idea for a 'two-tier' community is accepted, the question we must answer is whether the result might be the opposite of what Tindemans desires," he said. "What I mean is this. Would the creation of two tiers make the divisions between the member states deeper than they are now and more likely to be permanent than if we stick to a single tier?"

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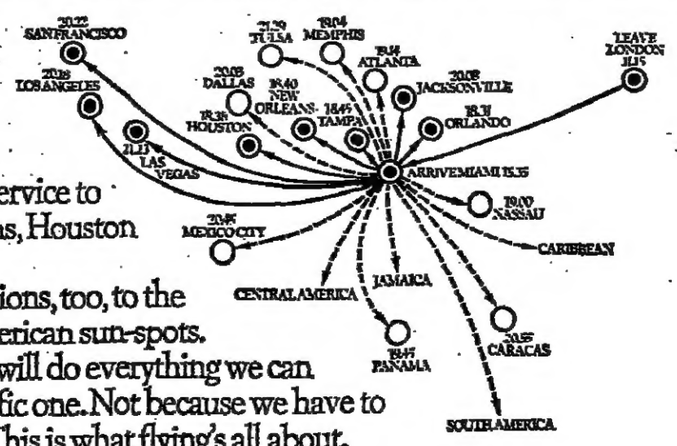

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United Press International.

Hyde Park High School student is seized in Boston.

Boston Students in Race Clash

BOSTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Hyde Park High School remained closed today after a chair-swinging melee between black and white students left three persons injured and a classroom wrecked.

"A deplorable day," School Superintendent Marian Fahey said in describing yesterday's events that resulted in the arrest of eight white students, including a female. All were charged with disorderly conduct.

At East Boston High School, nine miles from Hyde Park, nine whites were arrested after a crowd of about 300 persons overturned cars near the school and tried to block motorists from using Sumner Tunnel, linking East Boston with the rest of the city. The nine were charged with disorderly conduct.

It was the second consecutive day of protest in East Boston.

Withdrawal By Sanford Is Expected

N.C. Democrat Is Said To Bow to 'Realities'

By Wayne King

ATLANTA, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Terry Sanford, president of Duke University and former governor of North Carolina, reportedly has decided to drop out of the race for the Democratic nomination for president. The decision, disclosed by a source close to Mr. Sanford, was described as "based on the political realities."

"I think it was a good and sensible decision," the source said.

Mr. Sanford's campaign was hampered by a late start and hurt seriously by the candidate's recent hospitalization in Massachusetts with chest pains.

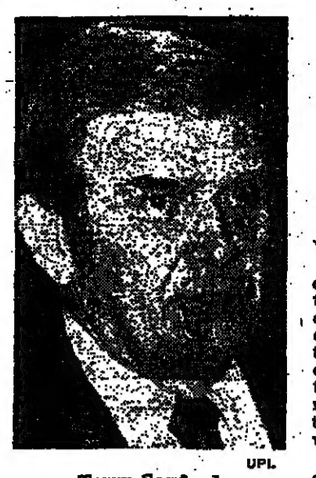
Although Mr. Sanford was reported not to have been seriously ill, the hospital stay and aftermath cost him valuable campaign time in the New Hampshire primary.

Only those closest to Mr. Sanford knew of his decision not to continue campaigning, the source said, and no official announcement is expected until tomorrow.

Mr. Sanford's campaign headquarters in Raleigh, N.C., would say only that a reassessment was being made and that the former governor was meeting with political advisers.

Withdrew in 1972

Mr. Sanford was governor of North Carolina from 1961 until 1965 and made a reputation as a progressive Southern governor.



UPI.

Terry Sanford

He also bid for the presidency in 1972 but was defeated by Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in the North Carolina primary and withdrew.

North Carolina was considered a key to his bid this year and he was again to face Gov. Wallace there. His expected withdrawal sets the stage for a head-to-head confrontation in North Carolina between Gov. Wallace and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

Although well-respected by Democratic party professionals, who selected him as chairman of the party's charter commission, Mr. Sanford is not well known among voters outside North Carolina and had not fared well in the preference polls.

His illness and hospitalization, coming at a time when he most needed to begin building an image as a viable candidate, was said to have created "an impossible situation."

The Candidates

Mo Udall Considers Himself To Be a Unifying Conciliator

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP).—Outside, an angry, shouting crowd of anti-busing demonstrators faced a line of police, riot clubs at the ready. Inside the auditorium, organizers of the National Democratic Issues Conference argued with the leader of the demonstrators, Bill Kellerman, about the demand to put the busing issue before the convention.

Suddenly, striding down the corridor came the angular, 6-foot-5-inch form of Rep. Morris (Mo) Udall of Arizona, telling all within hearing that, "if they want to talk, here's one presidential candidate who is willing to listen."

In due course, Mr. Kellerman was brought to Rep. Udall's room, at just about the same time that Rep. John Conyers Jr., the black congressman from Detroit, arrived to lobby Rep. Udall on another matter.

The meeting could have been a fiasco but with Rep. Udall reminding them that "blacks and whites have the same interest in good schools for their kids, good neighborhoods and good jobs," the fiery Rep. Conyers and the equally tough Ford Motor Co. foreman managed 10 minutes of civil conversation.

Then, Rep. Udall accompanied Rep. Conyers to a Black Caucus meeting, where again, he played the conciliator, urging that "it's time to be magnanimous, to look at alternatives to busing, not simply to say we're going to run over you."

Compromiser, Unifier

Later, musing on the November incident, the 53-year-old Arizonan said, "I guess it tells you something about my instincts as a compromiser, a unifier, somebody who wants to listen to both sides. I certainly thought that was better than hiding in my suite and letting the whole thing blow by."

Those same qualities—plus a quick mind and a ready sense of humor—have made him among the most widely admired members of the House and a presidential contender whose personal appeal is no longer underestimated by any of his many rivals.

But the incident was also typical of another trait of Rep. Udall's career: In the end, nothing much came of it. Mr. Kellerman went back to protesting and Rep. Conyers soon afterward endorsed Fred Harris as a candidate for president.

A lobbyist who has known Rep. Udall since he arrived in Washington describes him as "a congressman manqué"—one who never has seemed to fulfill his potential.

This is one in a series of profiles of the U.S. presidential aspirants.

That may be unfair, for Rep. Udall can justly claim to be one of the half-dozen members whose labors set the stage for the sweeping House reforms of the last five years. On issues from civil rights to Vietnam to the environment to population control, he has been a leader.

But many of the individual efforts with which Rep. Udall has been identified have a depressing strain of failure. He has been beaten twice in leadership battles, once for speaker of the House and then for majority leader. Two bills on which he expended years of work—a strip-mining control measure and a land-use law—have been stymied by presidential vetoes and lobby pressures. The biggest bill Rep. Udall ever managed on the House floor created the U.S. Postal Service—a project that he himself says "needs to be taken back to the drawing board."

But overcoming handicaps has been part of Rep. Udall's life from the time he lost an eye in a playground accident at the age of 6. "I was more determined than anyone else, because of the handicap and because kids poke fun at you for having a glass eye," he recalled.

Sharp Humor

He drilled himself to excel in activities where depth perception is demanding even for those with normal vision: A baseball infielder, a high-scoring basketball forward for the University of Arizona and the professional Denver Nuggets, a pilot.

The intensity of that drive is hidden by his easy Western manner and a sense of humor that is possibly the sharpest in presidential politics since Adlai Stevenson.

But he pushes himself hard. Last July, he campaigned himself into the hospital with a case of viral pneumonia. He was up too fast, flying to Israel, and when he returned his doctors found a "heart murmur," which they say is "of no physiological significance." Rep. Udall has continued the "active and vigorous campaign" the doctors said he was fit to make.

Reform has been a passion of Rep. Udall's and through the years he has made a major contribution to improving congressional pay and staffing, strengthening the party caucus and overthrowing the seniority system, providing recorded roll-call votes on key floor amendments, opening congressional committee sessions to public scrutiny, strengthening financial disclosure and providing public financing of campaigns.

Shaped the Thinking

Those on both sides of the aisle who have been associated with him on the issues of institutional reform tend to be his strongest admirers. But Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, a caustic critic of reforms proposed by Rep. Udall, dismisses him as a lightweight. "Based on his past performance," says Rep. Hays, "he'd be a mediocre president at best . . . *People just don't see* him as a leader."

One place at least where that is not true is in Tucson.

Rep. Morris Udal

A local Republican offici scribes Rep. Udall as "a who has shaped the th of this entire community sue after issue"—and made self politically invulnerable process.

A major tool has be monthly newsletter, issue 2,500-word essay on a single A collection of the news was published as a book i —rare treatment for su literary form.

Significantly, the title book is "Education of a gressman," for several of tions show how Rep. Udall self has changed or develo his approach to an issue.

Also included is his cele Vietnam "turnaround" delivered in 1967 while his er, Stewart, was still in Johnson's Cabinet as se of the interior, in which canted his previous supp the war and called for a t withdrawal.

That judicious quality— Stewart Udall says was a from their father, who wanted to hear both s turns off some of the activists who play an imp role in the nominating pro

Rep. Phillip Burton, D- says disapprovingly that Udall's liberalism "is mo tellectual than visceral." many colleagues find tha lingness to examine the e and think for himself is Udall's strongest claim to l ship.

Rep. Richardson Preye N.C., a respected Southern erate, says Rep. Udall "ha on the cutting edge of ev sue that's come along, bu the farthest thing from wh call an ideologue."

In the eyes of admirin leagues like Rep. Preyer, a presidency would be built same principles that hav tinguished his congression vice: personal integrity, t tional reform and educativ ership.

Altered Realitie

Rep. Udall himself sa principal task of the next dent is to help the country to the altered realities of a in which the United Stat have to discipline its con tion of food and fuel, m carefully its investment i itary power and interna diplomacy and direct its g mental energies to tasks priority, of which the A rates reduction of unemplo first in importance.

Such a task would challenge his capacity a educator. But getting to be ident will test even more s his ability as a politician— is there that he is judged suspect by those who have ed and studied his House

Rep. Sam Steiger, R-Ari helped beat Rep. Udall o the land-use and strip-m bills, says, "He doesn't d nitty-gritty, the eye-balling believes in the old shibb He thinks four editorials in Washington Post can ove any handicap."

Both logic and prac suggest the unlikelihood o Democrats choosing as the nominee a divorced, on congressman from a rig work state.

But Rep. Udall is prepa challenge the odds—and e joy the challenge. He can get a laugh out of losing. he finished second in his t majority leader in 1971, he turned his campaign butto side down. It had read Then it read "OW."

News Analysis

Ford's Budget Without 'Illusion' Called Election-Year Gamble

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—President Ford's budget without "illusion" is built around a big election-year gamble—a belief that the President can persuade U.S. voters to lower their expectations of what the government can do for them.

The budget proposal that Mr. Ford sent yesterday to Capitol Hill would lower spending on education, make the aged pay more for health care, raise Social Security payroll taxes and remove pressure on the states to find money to help the disadvantaged. It calls for major new spending only for energy projects and the military. And, despite indications that Americans are more concerned about economic security than national security, it anticipates that nearly 8 per cent of the work force will be jobless during the campaign year.

Yet the President and his political associates profess confidence that his budget of modest expectations is in tune with a more realistic—and less compassionate—national mood.

Unkept Promises

"The American people know that promises that the federal government will do more for them every year have not been kept," Mr. Ford said. "I make no such promises. I offer no such illusion."

Instead, Mr. Ford offers the suggestion that he and his administration are on the side of those in the middle class and among the wealthy who feel, correctly or not, that they have been paying for rather than receiving the fruits of federal social spending. It is a budget aimed politically, as a senior Ford campaign aide put it, at "the givers, not the getters."

Mr. Ford's tax-reduction plan would give the bulk of relief to families with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000. His remedy for joblessness involves speeding the tax advantages of businesses that expand their work force. He would strengthen the economy by deferring taxes on money invested in corporate stocks by families earning up to $40,000. He would make it easier for one generation to pass on to the next a family-owned farm or business.

No State Obligations

He would combine 59 costly education, health, school-nutrition and social-services programs into four block grants to states, and eliminate the stipulation that states contribute their own funds to the efforts, thus suggesting to those who begrudge them that such social experiments would be curbed if not stopped.

In drafting a "prudent," low-horizon program, Mr. Ford is said to have tried to preempt what he considers the current political center, positioning himself somewhat left of Ronald Reagan, his conservative Republican rival, yet to the right of whoever will emerge from the Democrats' *nominating brawl.*

Mr. Reagan, the former California governor, has concentrated on attracting the crucial Republican right with such proposals as one to transfer $90 billion of federal welfare and social programs to the states.

To counter Mr. Reagan's threat, Mr. Ford and his subordinates have begun trying to ridicule and radicalize the Reagan position.

At a budget briefing yesterday, the President called Mr. Reagan's $90-billion transfer plan "totally impractical. I can't imagine 50 states having all these programs dumped on them and then have to increase taxes if they want the programs continued."

Assuming, as they do, that Republicans will reject Mr. Reagan as too "radical," Mr. Ford's strategists foresee a broader problem once the President wins the Republican nomination.

Unlike Mr. Reagan or the Democratic aspirants for the White House, Mr. Ford must simultaneously sell his program to the electorate and to an opposition Congress.

The President said Americans may be searching in 1976 for "honesty, trustworthiness and a feeling of security" in the candidate they elect and he sought to project such an image.

First Since Truman

In a public-relations exercise not attempted by a chief executive since President Harry Truman last did it in 1953, Mr. Ford spent 90 minutes yesterday answering questions on his budget.

It was not a "quick fix" for the economy, the President said, but a way to "steadily" reduce inflation and unemployment and, ultimately, to balance the government's budget.

As for the "honesty" that Mr. Ford said was important to a post-Watergate electorate, his approach seemed to be bluntness. He said he offered no "hollow promise" of economic miracles. New Social Security taxes and other burdens were "the right thing to do," he said, and his program contained no false hopes.

campaign 76

Experts in Congress Fault Ford's Budget

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Capitol Hill adepts on budgetary matters predict that Congress will reject many of the proposals outlined by President Ford in his budget.

Democratic members of the House and Senate Budget Committees and their staffs said yesterday that the President understated the amount of unemployment that would result from his proposals, recommended measures that would benefit the rich at the expense of those less well off and overestimated the ability of the states to pick up the slack left by cuts in social programs.

Republicans, for the most part, applauded the fiscal restraint set forth in the budget. But they conceded that it was unrealistic to expect the heavily Democratic election-year Congress to heed many of the major recommendations.

Specifically, there was a consensus among the authorities, both Democrats and Republicans, on the following points:

- Government spending in the 1977 fiscal year will exceed somewhat the $394.2 billion contemplated in the budget.
- Congress will almost certainly reject Mr. Ford's plan to consolidate many social programs into block grants to states and communities.
- The defense appropriations sought by Mr. Ford will be reduced by Congress.
- Legislation involving income and Social Security taxes will be quite different from that proposed by Mr. Ford.
- Congress is not likely to agree to increase the health-care costs paid by most elderly persons in order to finance coverage under Medicare against catastrophic illnesses.
- Congress will try to continue the public-service jobs program, rather than allow it to be phased out as Mr. Ford suggests.

In order for the spending level in the next fiscal year to stay within the President's $394.2-billion ceiling, Congress would have to pass legislation reducing current programs by about $15 billion. There are few in Congress who expect that the legislators will do so.

Rep. Barber Conable Jr., R-N.Y., said that he thought spending could not be kept below the range of $405 billion to $420 billion. Most Democrats believe that the figure will be even higher.

Block-Grants Plan

The idea of block grants in the areas of health and education has been before Congress for nearly a decade and has never met with favor.

Even the most military-conscious senators and representatives concede that Congress will act as it has in each of the last several years and reduce defense appropriations below the President's request.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and its Defense subcommittee, commented:

"Obviously, some reductions are likely to be made in the defense area but it appears unlikely that these reductions will be as large as in recent past years."

Spying Secrets To Be Disclosed By House Panel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—The House Intelligence Committee voted yesterday that an agreement with President Ford on secrecy cannot prevent disclosure of top-secret details of intelligence operations in the panel's final report.

The committee rejected, 8 to 4, a motion by Rep. Dale Milford, D-Texas, that all secret information be deleted from the committee's *final report* to the House.

The majority, which included chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y., contended that the agreement under which Mr. Ford last week moved to block public disclosure of details on two operations cannot prevent the publication of secrets in the final report.

A 340-page draft report includes details on spying by U.S. submarines and a number of covert operations, including support of Angolan forces and of Italian political parties.

In another development, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, broke from the bipartisan consensus in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by opposing the creation of a new oversight committee. He urged instead that oversight functions be carried out by the existing subcommittees of the Armed Services committees of the Senate and House.

Benefits Claim Major Segment Of U.S. Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—The biggest segment of the U.S. budget involves the outlay, in monthly government checks, to pay for various benefits received by individual members of the public.

Social Security is the largest of the benefit programs, which account for almost half the $394.2 billion in the proposed budget. The benefits also provide more than 10 per cent of personal income, with a third of the population thought to be affected.

Most of the government-paid benefits are in cash, as under Social Security and unemployment insurance. Others are indirect; under Medicare, for instance, the Treasury pays a person's medical bills, and other benefits are distributed through state and local governments, as with the federal share of welfare aid.

In the fiscal 1977 U.S. budget, all of these benefit programs amount to $177.1 billion—44 per cent of the total recommended outlay.

This is $12.6 billion higher than the estimated total of benefits in this fiscal year.

U.S. Food Sales To Egypt Boom

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Booming Egyptian imports of U.S. foods probably reached a record $500 million last year and could hit $1 billion by 1978, the Agriculture Department has reported.

The report said Egyptian officials, riding a "new wave of peace and prosperity" fueled partly by investments and aid from Middle East oil states, have begun turning to the West and particularly to the United States to improve the diets and lives of their 40 million people.

"As evidence: Egypt's imports of U.S. farm products in 1975 were headed for the $500-million mark, up from $343 million in 1974 and just $123 million in 1973. U.S. farm products now represent a third or more of all Egypt's agricultural imports," the report said. Shipments should continue to climb for the next few years, at least, "possibly moving up to as high as $1 billion by 1978," it added.

Muskie Calls Ford Policies 'Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish'

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, charging that President Ford's economic plans were "penny-wise and pound-foolish," urged last night a rejection of those who counsel "go back and give up."

Delivering the congressional Democratic rebuttal to Mr. Ford's State of the Union message Monday night, Sen. Muskie told a national television audience:

"We must reject those of timid vision who counsel us to go back, to go back to simpler times now gone forever, to go back on the promises we have made to each other, to go back on our guarantees to every American for a decent job and secure retirement ... to go back and give up."

The Maine Democrat said that the nation must not fear change. "Just as we cannot go back to the old days, we must be ready to change old ways to meet new needs and present realities."

Sen. Muskie said that the theme of the President's speech "profoundly misunderstands both the realities and the needs of the America he now helps to govern." He said the nation's problems were "man made, and men and women can find their solutions. We need the will to try."

Prime Time

As in the past, the three major commercial television networks and the Public Broadcasting System network made available an hour of prime time to the Democrats to reply to the State of the Union message.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana selected Sen. Muskie to make the response.

It was a 1970 televised reply to a speech by President Richard Nixon that projected Sen. Muskie into the role of front-runner for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination. He has told friends this year that he still has the presidential "bug" but so far he is only seeking re-election to the Senate for a fourth term.

The 60-year-old Sen. Muskie, saying he wanted to present "another point of view," read his speech from a teleprompter in Sen. Mansfield's office.

His speech, which underscored the philosophical differences between the President and the large Democratic majorities in Congress, focused largely on economic matters. He said that Mr. Ford's budget, which was sent to Congress earlier yesterday, "offers no new jobs" and was designed to keep unemployment above 7 per cent for another year.

"The President's plans for our economy are penny-wise and pound-foolish," he said. "Under them, America's factories are producing only three-fourths as many goods as they actually could. That means fewer jobs and higher prices."

He said the taxpayers "pay a staggering price for these jobless policies."

Sen. Muskie, who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that Democratic programs for such things as public service jobs would produce the most jobs at the lowest cost.

"What the nation needs at this time is leadership that will not jump from one economic panic button to another," he said. He called for an energy policy that would keep prices at "reasonable levels," a food policy that produces reasonable prices for consumers and reasonable income for the farmers and "a wage-price council which will make life miserable for any big corporation that raises prices without very good reason and will do so in the name of the president of the United States."

Sen. Muskie did not refer directly to several of Mr. Ford's proposals such as tax relief for middle-income families, protection against illness for the aged and tax incentives to promote business expansion.

Angola Policy

But on foreign policy, where Mr. Ford appealed to Congress for more flexibility in conducting diplomacy, Sen. Muskie said: "Just last month we discovered that the President has involved our nation in a major war in yet another far-off land—in Angola, where our nation's interests and those of the free world are far from clear." The Senate, he noted, had restricted further expenditures in Angola.

He also defended the congressional investigations of intelligence activities as necessary. "So let us seek a foreign policy we can talk about in public and agree to in advance," he said.

"Let us be neither patsy nor bully for the other nations of the world."

Running through the 38-minute speech was the theme that Americans had lost confidence in their government but that they still had the power to make it work. "Too few of you are willing to try," he said at one point.

Ford, Unhappy With His Speeche Shakes Up His Team of Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—President Ford. repo edly unhappy with the quality of his speeches, has reshuffl his speech-writing staff.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said response to questions yesterday that four speech writers on t staff of Robert Hartmann, counselor to President Ford, h left for other jobs within the administration.

Robert Orben, a speech writer and a former script writ for Red Skelton and Jack Paar, has been put in charge speech-writing operations under the direction of Mr. Hartman Other writers will be hired later.

The change follows what White House sources describ as an outburst of anger last week by President Ford over wh he was said to regard as an unsatisfactory performance in t preparation of his State of the Union message.

Mr. Nessen reported that Paul Theis, who had been No speech writer under Mr. Hartmann, was leaving to become depu assistant secretary of agriculture for public affairs and co gressional relations.

President Ford was said to feel that a number of h speeches were not couched in the straightforward, simpl rhetoric that he believes is his proper style. He is also sai to have been concerned that some of the substance of h speeches emerged as policy decisions on which he had no reached a final decision.

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ATER IN VIENNA

lparzer's Tragic View 13th-Century Monarch

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

NA (IHT).—A new produ- m of Franz Grillparzer's Ottokars Glück und Ende' ned at the Vienna Burg- to resounding acclaim. splendid tragedy, inspired kespeare's chronicle plays, the 13th-century Bohe- monarch who, in order to the young and powerful nde of Hungary, annuls riage to Margaret of Aus- fatal miscalculation. He win the election as Holy Emperor and in his stead erant and just Rudolf of rg becomes ruler. Habsburg gives his defeat- d an opportunity to save nd receives him privately tent so that none shall see oud Ottokar kneeling in g the oath of allegiance. enemy cuts the rope of it to reveal Ottokar's hu- on; his loss of honor and s take their toll. First s into morbid lethargy and attempts a revolt in which slain. The emperor who ted to ease the blow of his ll appoints his son as ten- adlord of Austria. parzer offers no platitu- moral in this drama of vanity, drawing its fig- nd its conflict with deep- ological understand- eins Reincke as the willful, n Ottokar and Walter as his kindly victor have quired authority in their ding roles. Käthe Gold, rejected queen, and the Attila Hörbiger, in an ant supporting part, con- impressive characterisa- Gerhard Klingenberg's di- gives the production fluent parzer, intimate of Bee- and Schubert, is Austria's onored dramatic poet. His have been translated into ozen languages and are in universities the world In Tokyo there is a Grill- society. Yet outside Ger- peaking lands he is rarely No play of his has been professionally in New York the German theater there losed during World War I. is no record of his work been performed in Lon- recent times and he was layed in Paris in 1955 when ustrian company visited the tre des Nations festival. strange neglect of Grill- s plays in foreign lands due in part to their awk- tities. Such is the opinion Austrian cultural historian Egon Friedell, who writes: "'Woe to Him Who Lies' might serve for a Blumenthal farce, 'A True Servant of His Lord,' for a novel by Sacher-Masoch, 'King Ottokar's Fortune and Fall,' for the tale of strolling players, while so comic a title as 'Waves of the Sea and of Love' has probably seldom been printed." Perhaps with fresh titles, these sterling tragedies could find enthusiastic acceptance abroad.

* * *

The farces of Germany and Austria were once a gold mine for English and American adapters, but German and Austrian farce, like that of France, seems to have suffered a sad decline. The German-language countries have taken to drawing on the rich treasury of the past.

An alluring example of this policy is the revival at the Wiener Kammerspiele of the 1912 Arnold-Bach *Schwank*—or vaudeville—"*Die Spanische Fliege.*" In the costumes and decor of its period, it is exceedingly funny stuff. The Feydeau-like complications revolve about a tyrannical father, a mustard manufacturer who, haunted by a youthful indiscretion with a Spanish dancer, fears that he is the father of her son.

The authors, Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach, belonged to a school of comedy playwrights that included Rittner, Felix Salten, Silvara, Karl Ettinger, Otto Soyka, Vosberg, Otto Falkenburg and Hans Muller, witty fellows all of them whose diverting works merit revival.

The Kammerspiele company under the dexterous direction of Peter Loos plays the 1912 relic with zest, making its absurdities *into a joyous romp beside which* the comic-strip gags of a Neil Simon take on a sour face. Especially amusing is Felix Dvorek as the harassed father, but all 12 cast members are in perfect tune with their assignments.

* * *

Another form of theater is enjoying a renaissance in Vienna: the cabaret revue with its satirical digs at the passing scene. It is at its best at the Simpl, where in pre-Anschluss times Fritz Grunbaum and Karl Farkas held forth. Their anti-Nazi jests cost Grunbaum his life in a concentration camp, but Farkas escaped and after the war returned to reopen his theater, which he managed until his death a few years ago. The Bunte Wagen troupe now commands the stage and continues in the great tradition with sassy comments for all the matters of the day.

* * *

The popularity of the plays of Schnitzler and Molnar never ebbs in Vienna. Molnar's "Good Fairy" is at the Volkstheater and Schnitzler's "Das Vermachtnis" (The Will) is again to open at *the Josefstadt where the repertory* includes Bruno Frank's "Sturm im Wasserglas" (done in London and New York as "Storm in a Teacup"), Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" and "Dreyfus" from the French of Grumberg. Carl Zuckmayer's new play, "Der Rattenfanger" (The Rat Catcher), a *version of the Pied Piper legend*, is at the Volkstheater alternating with Raimund's "Der Verschwender" (The Spendthrift) and the Molnar comedy, while the Akademetheater, aside from Schnitzler's "Liebelei" (Lights o' Love) has a series of translated offerings.

Heinz Reincke as Ottokar in Grillparzer play.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Ubiquitous Cod and Its Tricky Identity

THE most important salt water food fish in the world was, for several centuries, the cod. The herring seems to have passed it now, perhaps chiefly because cod *has been more seriously overfished*. In any case, the cod got an earlier start.

The herring does not seem to have *turned up in many prehistoric* kitchen middens, but cod have been found in them since the Upper Paleolithic period. It was also probably the first fish to be taken for commercial purposes on a worldwide scale after Europe emerged from the Dark Ages. Both the herring and the cod had their wide expansion partly because they can be readily preserved.

The cod is perhaps a little easier to cure by more primitive methods, so it was dried or salted cod which the Vikings carried on their ships as ocean rations and also as merchandise. The Normans converted the Mediterranean to preserved cod during the period of their ascendancy, from about 700, when they colonized the Shetland Islands, to 1130, when they ruled the Kingdom of Sicily.

The ubiquity of the cod and the great impression it made upon its consumers accounts for the large number of fish which have been called cods which are not cods at all—and to a lesser degree for the fact that the cod itself sometimes masquerades under other names. The identities of fish are notoriously difficult to pin down, and the cod is one of the trickiest of all.

The taxonomists themselves have contributed to the confusion by their habit of giving slightly different forms of the same name to a family of animals or plants and to whatever genus they consider most representative of that family. Thus the cod is a member of the family Gadidae and *the genus Gadus. If it isn't a* Gadus it isn't a cod; but the converse is not necessarily true.

Some other members of the Gadidae have been tagged with the label Gadus by taxonomists committed to some other system than the Linnean; as for popular usage, it is not surprising that other members of the Gadidae than the cod have been given its name, for there are several which resemble it closely.

Possibly the most typical cod is *Gadus morrhua*, otherwise known as the Atlantic cod, the common cod, or just the cod. It is a large fish, averaging 3 feet in length, but sometimes reaching 5 feet or even more, usually varying between 10 and 35 pounds in weight; but cod of 100 pounds have been taken.

For the layman, the most prominent identifying features of the cod are: (1) a projecting upper lip; (2) a single barbel on its chin, and (3) the circumstance that you can pick it up without having your hand speared by spiked fins. To the ichthyologist, the morphology of the fins suggests that the original ancestral cod may have looked something like an eel. The scales are small and smooth, and the color subject to considerable variation; in general the back is likely to run from an olive green to brownish green, with irregular darker splotches of brown or dull yellow. The belly is white.

There are cod in the North Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Baltic, but none in the Mediterranean.

Fresh cod is excellent eating, but not many people nowadays get a chance to taste it. Most commercially fished cod is delivered to port by factory ships, which have already salted the fish at sea. Cod is prepared for market in various fashions, most of which go all the way back to the Vikings and are distinguished one from another by Norwegian names, some of which have crept in amended forms into other languages. The earliest *preserved* cod were *probably klippfisk*, which had simply been spread out on the seaside rocks (*klipper*) for drying. This was probably all that was done to it at *first*, but *today klippfisk* is heavily salted as well as air-dried; it is an important Norwegian export to Spain, Portugal and Latin America.

A later refinement was to suspend the cod from horizontal sticks in large racks, thus producing *stockkfish* (stickfish, *stockfish, stockfisch, stoccafissa*, depending on what language you speak, and the French get the name of a dish made from it by varying the same word into Provençal, *estofinado* or *stoficado*). Stokkfisk is a specialty of Norway's Lofoten Islands, north of the Arctic Circle. As you buy it it looks like a shingle and is at least as hard; before cooking it has to be soaked in frequent changes of water anywhere from overnight to two weeks, depending on how heavily it has been salted and how long it has been left on the drying racks.

Ordinary salt cod does not seem to have carried any Norwegian name around the world with it, leaving each country free to devise its own. The taste-sensitive French have built up a whole vocabulary for it, starting from *morue*, which distinguishes salt *cod from fresh cod (cabillaud)*, and going on to at least nine other expressions covering different means of preservation.

There is one variety of preserved cod appreciated in Scandinavia which has been taken to the heart almost nowhere else. This is *lutefisk*, which is *stokkfisk* soaked for two weeks in a solution of lye made from birch ashes (when the housewife prepares it herself; it is available ready-made in food stores). "Unfortunately, Dale Brown wrote in "The Cooking of Scandinavia," "*lutefisk* has almost no flavor." Maybe he meant "fortunately."

(c) *1976 by Waverley Root.*

Paris Concerts

The Academy of St. Martin's in the Fields, conducted by Neville Marriner, will give two concerts Jan. 23 and 24 in the Salle Pleyel in Paris. Maurice André will be the trumpet soloist on the first evening, which will include works by Teleman and Tartini, and Barry Tuckwell will be the soloist in the Horn Concerto No. 3 in an all-Mozart program the following evening.

BALLET IN LONDON:

Natalia Makarova in an Anti-Star Role

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Jan. 22 (IHT).—Adapting traditional Oriental forms into Western theater seems *to be the fashion at present* and Kenneth MacMillan has followed the trend with "Rituals," his latest work for the Royal Ballet. It had its premiere in December, *but last night's performance had* the special interest of Natalia Makarova taking over one of the leading parts.

It is curious for a great star to come into a modern work with the second cast, and even more curious that she should want to do a role, created by Vergie Derman, which is a negation of star personality.

The ballet consists of three separate scenes; Makarova's is the central episode in which she and David Wall appear as puppets, manipulated into a series of complex positions by a team of solemn puppeteers. Both Makarova and Wall are completely successful in seeming lifeless, to such an extent that one is never quite sure how much they are controlling their own movements and how much they are allowing themselves to be moved around.

The ceremonial robes which they wear at the beginning and end are strikingly elaborate and skillfully suggest traditional Japanese *string puppets. Most of* the controlled acrobatic movements are done in plain brown tights, contrasted with the white faces and skull masks of the puppeteers.

The first scene of "Rituals" is for the male ensemble, rehearsing martial arts. It starts slowly, builds up to some fast-moving jumps and kicks and ends more quietly with just two fighters and their teacher. There does not appear to be any particular reason for this development, the movements are surprisingly unexciting, and the choice of Bartok's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion as accompaniment struck me as totally incongruous.

It was more acceptable in the puppet scene, perhaps because the actual pas de deux for the puppets is not specifically Japanese, and was innocuously acceptable in the final section, which is in any case incomprehensible. Called "Celebration and Prayer," with The Mother and The Midwife as its principal characters, it contains pretty costumes and some charming dancing from Alfreda Thorogood, but does not appear to depict childbirth or anything else.

Natalia Makarova
. . . second cast.

"Rituals" can be taken more seriously than "Shukumei," the Royal Ballet's other recent essay in Orientalism; Yolanda Sonnabeno's elaborate costumes and makeup and the simple but beautiful scenic effects, with hanging screens and gongs, create an authentic Japanese look. But the dancing, such as there is, is not interesting and the work as a whole is not entertaining. I found myself reacting much as I did to Stephen Sondheim's "Pacific Overtures" on Broadway —*admiring the ingenuity* while doubting whether the effort was worthwhile.

More pleasure was to be had in the same program from Makarova and Wall in "Les Biches," she being deliciously elegant and stylish as the pageboy and he suitably tongue-in-cheek and muscular as the chief athlete. Wayne Sleep's precision and timing made his a good Petrouchka, and he brought an extra touch of outraged anger to his final gestures from the rooftop. But it is scarcely good planning to have two puppet ballets in one evening.

Other occasions at Covent Garden in recent weeks have been far more satisfying, notably the return of Lynn Seymour to "The Two Pigeons," Sir Frederick Ashton and Sir Robert Helpmann to "Cinderella," and Fonteyn and Nureyev to "Romeo and Juliet." None of these artists is exactly what they were when they created these roles but they are all still unsurpassed. The most amazing of them is Fonteyn, who is now dancing three pas de deux a night on a provincial tour with the *New London Ballet*. Her final Juliet—the last of the season and many people fear her last ever—was youthful, fragile and extremely moving. Nureyev's Romeo has gained dash and humor in the early scenes and a new depth of anguish when he kills Tybalt. He was in his best form, both as actor and dancer, raising expectations for his long summer season at the London Coliseum. Meanwhile, he is in Paris (at the Palais des Sports) with the *London Festival Ballet*, performing in his version of "The Sleeping Beauty" (IHT, April 19, 1974) until Feb. 14.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, January 23, 1976 *

A Budget for a Mood

A national budget, especially for a country as large and complex as the United States, is an intricate matter, involving pages on pages of figures in stark black and white that actually represent gray areas of poverty, flesh tones of illness and health, glittering gold of wealth and all the innumerable shades and lights of a nation's life. To reduce a budget to any simple formula is perilous; nevertheless, it can be said that Mr. Ford's budget, like his State of the Union message, represents a mood. He evidently believes it is the mood of enough of the nation to secure him election in November. And he may be right.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, in replying for the Democrats to the President's State of the Union address Monday night, spoke of a widespread doubt within the United States concerning its government. Mr. Muskie sought to revive the expectations of the country and its confidence that the government can meet those expectations. In terms of what the nation needs, if it is to feed its poor, bring life back to waning cities, educate its young and provide care for the ill, jobs for the jobless, Mr. Muskie may be right. The question that hovers over him, and over the Democratic party is whether the voters of the United States are not weary of the cost of great expectations and the shortcomings of efforts to meet them. It would seem that the senator from Maine was combating the mood on which Mr. Ford rode.

Mr. Ford has put forward a very modest array of implements to do a more limited job than any of his recent predecessors held up as national goals. A variety of candidates in both parties have offered, more or less, a display of hardware that has as yet failed to seize the national imagination. This mood of doubt is surely temporary. The United States has gone through cycles of self-mistrust, as must be the case with any country that decides its own destiny through the democratic process. But without the urgent pressures of a great crisis, or the appeal of a great leader, the mood could persist through the current presidential campaign.

Frei Against the Junta

Chile's most respected political leader of recent times, former President Eduardo Frei, has delivered a savage attack on the military dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet and projected a "democratic alternative" for that stricken country. In effect, Mr. Frei calls on the armed forces to throw out the governing junta in order to prevent a regime "with many totalitarian characteristics" from being fastened on Chile.

The former president and leader of the Christian Democratic party scornfully rejects the junta's claim that the only alternative to its policies of repression and economic squeeze is a return to the Marxist revolutionary program pursued by the late Salvador Allende. Mr. Frei envisions a "national union" of democratic parties that would *combine necessary authority with respect for* basic freedoms.

In a country as politically sophisticated as Chile, Mr. Frei's views will get wide circulation, even though only a few thousand copies of the booklet containing them have been printed in defiance of censorship by a Catholic publishing house in Santiago. The booklet has appeared at a time of increasingly open criticism of the junta by the Catholic Church and persistent reports of disagreement in the highest military echelons. Rumors persist that 10 of the top-ranking officers sent an ultimatum to President Pinochet, demanding extensive reforms by a March deadline, including dissolution of the notorious secret police and intelligence agency.

The junta will find it difficult to deal with Mr. Frei's devastating assault and proposed alternative. If officially ignored, the pamphlet will almost certainly be followed by bolder and more frequent attacks. But if the junta moves against so respected a figure as Eduardo Frei, who spearheaded the legal and congressional fight against the Allende government, it will succeed only in isolating Chile even more completely in the world community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks With Problems

The question of immediate concern to most people following the sensationalized disclosure that New York's two largest banks were on the "problem" list of the Comptroller of the Currency has doubtless been: "Are these banks in danger of failing?" The answer is "No."

The comptroller, James E. Smith, has firmly stated that the two banks, First National City and Chase Manhattan, "continue to be among the soundest banking institutions in the world." The crucial point is that their earnings are substantial, and their capital has not been impaired, despite the heavy loan losses these two banks—and many others—have incurred.

Those losses are due to a host of factors in the past few years: the overbuilding of condominiums and the collapse of many real-estate trusts; the rush for extra tanker capacity and the subsequent oversupply of tankers; the bankruptcy of a major retail chain and many other businesses due to the slump; the fiscal crisis of New York City and New York State, and the deterioration of the quality of their obligations, which city banks bought heavily; the boom and then the bust in world commodity prices, which have jeopardized some of the huge loans that the major banks have made to developing countries to cover their balance-of-payments deficits. Some of the most important of the banks added to their troubles by adopting an overly aggressive policy in which the race for growth in earnings led them incautiously to overextend themselves.

The "real news," as comptroller Smith has said, is that the banks came out of 1975 as well as they did. That was due in large measure to the reforms of the banking system during the Great Depression.

Confidence in the banks is no longer the fragile reed it once was; despite the deep slump and the sharp drop in the values of bank securities in the stock market, there have been no runs on the banks. And despite the recent disclosure of the high proportion of questionable loans in the portfolios of the two major New York banks, and the likelihood that many other banks are in a similar position, there are not likely to be any runs now. It would be utterly irrational if there were, for depositors are protected by federal insurance.

However, investors in bank securities are not; and there seems no longer any valid reason—if there ever was—why the banks should be exempt from full disclosure of information to the public, as is required of nonbanking corporations under the securities acts. Full disclosure would not only help to protect direct investors in bank securities but also the community at large, in which banking plays so vital a role.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let Them Find Bread

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan's plan to transfer to the state governments the bulk of existing federal human welfare programs throws light on his brand of "conservatism." It should do much to take the ideological hokum out of currently fashionable calls for "emancipation from Washington." When asked what might happen to the poor who live in states whose lagging means and social conscience might allow former federal subsidies to go unreplaced, Mr. Reagan said: "You can vote with your feet in this country. If a state is mismanaged, you can move elsewhere."

Even if the poor would be able, under the Reagan doctrine, to scrape together enough money to move to a friendlier state, could the country afford a national policy that would set off another mass-migration of the poor into those urban and industrial localities which would probably retain their sense of obligation toward the destitute? New York and other cities are still reeling under the impact of such earlier migrations, which were in large measure set off by inadequate support of the poor, particularly in the rural South, or by their inability to earn a decent living there. It smacks of political satire to hear such schemes advanced just as it is becoming clear that urban America's only hope is in a federal take-over of all or most of the welfare burden which now threatens many cities' and some states' fiscal future.

Presidential platforms for 1976 need a more positive approach to social problems than to encourage some states to rid themselves of poverty by sending the poor on their way to look for survival elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

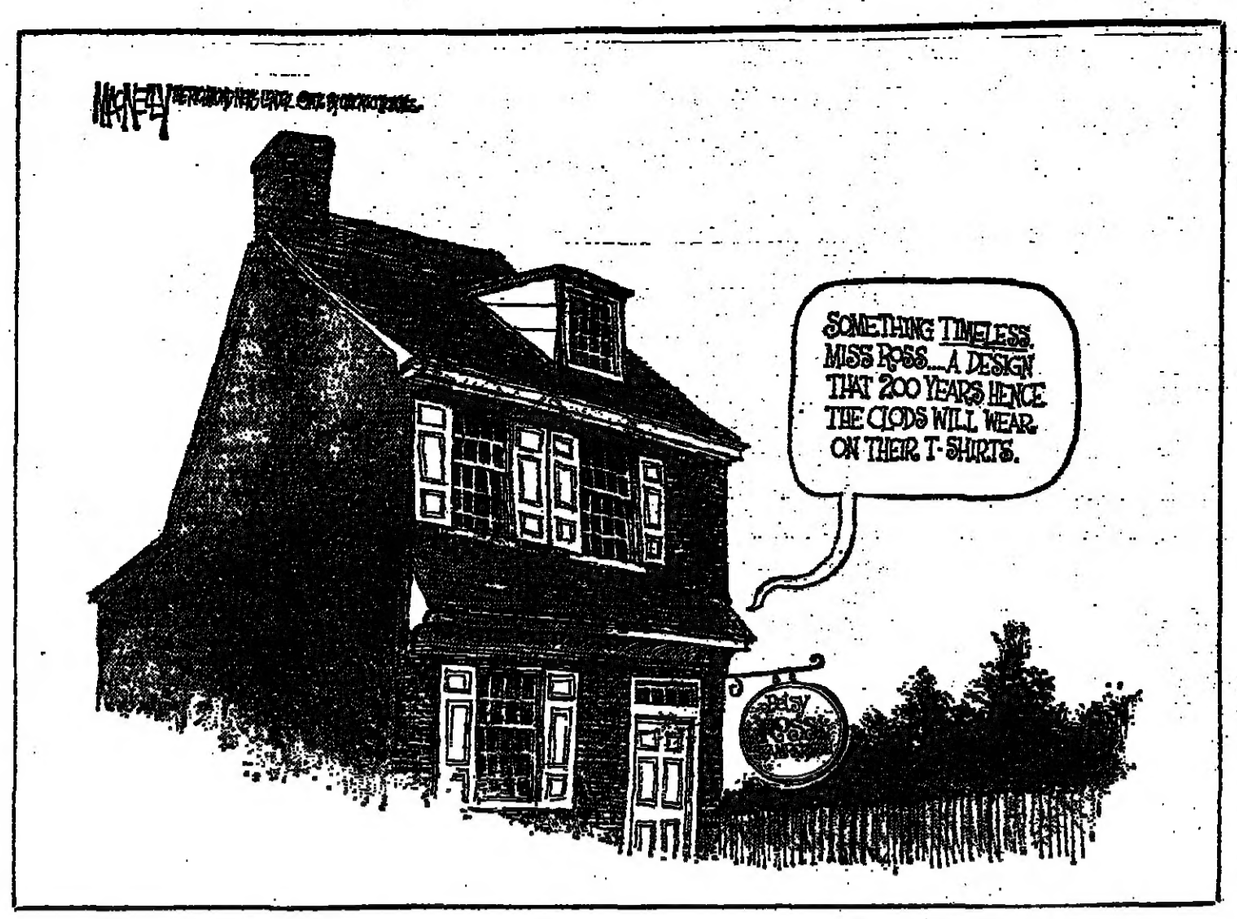
January 23, 1901

LONDON.—Victoria, the beloved Queen of the British nation and Empress of India, is no more; her death occurred at Osborne at 6:30 p.m. yesterday. King Edward VII has come into his kingdom. "The Queen is dead! Long live the King!" All heads are bowed in grief for the loss of the great, wise and good sovereign who ruled over her people for 63 years.

Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1926

NEW YORK.—The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches may join forces today to combat a program of national legislation to encourage the practice of artificial birth control. Leaders of both faiths suggested a joint action by the Episcopal Church and the National Catholic Welfare Council for the purpose of sending a resolution on the subject to President Coolidge and other government leaders.



U.S. Political Malaise: A Democrat's View

By Robert S. Strauss

WASHINGTON—As chairman of the Democratic party I travel a great deal around the United States and everywhere I find a negativism, a pessimism, a lack of faith—for which there is admittedly some justification. But to acknowledge that this mood exists and that there may be cause for it, does not justify the tendency of some political leaders to fall prey to the same malaise.

I fear that the erosion of trust and confidence in our institutions, the personal pessimism about our ability to face forthrightly our national problems, may result in a redirection of policy that could be the worst calamity to befall our nation.

Nostalgic and oversimplified talk of a return to the good old days parallels the Ford-Reagan negative approach to our national problems—and it is dangerous. What is wrong is not our system of laws and institutions but the management of them. I'm not talking about either Democratic or Republican failures or about liberalism or conservatism.

Big Government

The political realities of 1976 America seem to be these: Government has grown disproportionately big and pervasive with a loss of individual liberty; therefore government has become a hindrance; therefore we as a nation should roll back the power of government, and the least government is the best government.

I want to make it very clear that I am not trying to defend all government actions or social programs of the last 40 years. *Many have failed.*

But can there be any question that we are a better United States for the measures legislated during these years? People don't want social programs dismantled, they want them improved. People don't want just less government, they want better government. Better government will give us less government.

If there are abuses of the food stamp program, are we to destroy the program and let the hungry worry alone about feeding their children? Do we want to abandon Medicare and Medicaid because we read each day of abuses? Would we have been a better nation by writing off the greatest city in the world because of possible mistakes of the past? Should we eliminate or make ineffective appropriate activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency because of aberrations, abuses of power and judgment?

Of course not. But we should strive to isolate and correct the abuse and strengthen the programs, the agencies and the leadership. The basic problem in many of our failures of the past is that programs and agencies, once established, have not been re-evaluated.

•

Accountability is the greatest need of government today. It is charged that those within the political process overpromise and underperform. But is it the answer to cease to promise, or to underpromise, or to destroy institutions that on balance have served this nation well? Should we quit trying because a national determination to address the human needs of our citizens is an overpromise?

Well, the American Revolution, the American dream, was a promise. Was it an overpromise? Probably so. The Declaration of Independence, with its claim that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, certainly was an overstatement, if not an overpromise.

The Constitution, the document of our highest promise, sought to create a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. That is the greatest promise in the history of Western civilization—probably an overpromise—but it is and has been our hope, for these words are America!

If there have been moral and financial failures in the corporate community, are we to adopt an anti-business posture in the United States? If a number of the social programs of the last 40 years have failed in varying degrees, are we to discontinue the effort to improve them and the search for new and better ways? Of course not.

I submit to you that those within and without the political process who would use the public's disillusionment with either the corporate community or with the government establishment as an excuse to adopt either an over-restrictive business policy or a passive government policy, and abandon the public and private activism of the last 40 years, are those who don't really comprehend what the United States is all about.

The inspiration of the American Revolution must continue to provide individual liberty and security. Those who would tell the United States that we must abandon hope of finding better ways of helping each other are wrong. In this 200th year of the greatest governmental experiment since the beginning of mankind we must seek inspirational and confident national leadership. I believe the Democratic party is ready to respond.

Robert S. Strauss is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A Loan for Chile?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—The World Bank has before it a proposal to lend $33 million to the Chilean government, for investment in copper mining facilities. The bank's president, Robert S. *McNamara, has recommended the* loan. It is scheduled to go before the board of directors for final approval next Tuesday.

Some will find it surprising that a respected international institution should want to assist a regime just described by the British foreign secretary as "uncivilized" and "brutal." The military junta that governs Chile has made murder and torture policy. Despite promises to ease its cruelty, it continues to practice torture and holds thousands of political prisoners who have not been charged with any crime.

Inside the World Bank, the proposed loan to Chile is a sensitive subject. Embarrassment is evident in some quarters. But there is also an understandable hesitation about having the bank apply political standards to its loans.

Dangerous Territory

"That is dangerous territory," one ranking figure at the bank said, "making loans depend on a regime's political character. On that basis Tanzania might not get any loans now, because the United States does not like its government's attitude."

The bank has followed the practice of talking in strictly economic terms. Its reports are "sanitized," in the words of the staff, to keep out politics. But of course the line between economics and politics is not always so clear. If those guiding the bank are strongly antagonistic to a particular government, it may be denied credit on the ground that *it is inefficient or a bad risk.*

World Bank lending to Chile stopped abruptly when Salvador Allende's left-wing government took office in 1970. The stated reason was Allende's failure to negotiate with the former owners of nationalized property, in violation of a bank requirement. *But it is also true that the United* States put on heavy pressure to delay any loans to Chile. One is said to have been under consideration when Allende was killed in 1973.

At some point a government plainly could be brutal enough to affect the bank's attitude toward it, whatever the explanation. The bank would not lend to a Hitler, efficient though he might be. It has not in fact made any loans to Uganda since Idi Amin took over and his mass murders became known. Some would regard the behavior of the Chilean junta as of similar character.

But the proposed loan to Chile also raises important questions in terms of the bank's own lending policy. McNamara defined that in a speech in Santiago in 1972, setting out two major aims. He said the bank must encourage both economic growth and "more equitable income distribution" in developing countries, to improve the lot of the poorest 40 per cent. What counts in the end, he said, is "improvement of the individual lives of the great masses of people."

The bank staff report on the Chile loan, approved by McNamara, does not dwell on how it may benefit lower-income people. The *report recites economic developments* since the 1973 coup, with no references to the accompanying human realities. It is all so dry that one almost expects to find a note about the trains running on time.

The report and a supporting memorandum do make reference to economic privation in Chile today. Industrial production is down 23 to 25 per cent from a year ago, and unemployment in the Santiago area is at 16.5 per cent. But the report argues that there is no better alternative economic policy.

"Heavy sacrifices are being required of the Chilean people," the *report says. But its cold recital* omits a fundamental truth. Privations of the kind being suffered by Chileans today can only be imposed by repression of a severe kind.

Brink of Starvation

In any event, it would be hard to argue that such a loan to Chile under present circumstances would be likely to reduce income disparities or help the poorest 40 per cent. That most conservative British weekly, The Economist, wrote recently that the junta's "heavy-handed" economic policy had "brought many thousands to the brink of starvation."

It is said of judges that they must not be blind to what all others can see, "the same rule might apply to the World Bank." A loan now, awarding a badge of respectability to the Pinochet government, would come at a moment when there is some pressure for change. Members of the junta itself are reportedly trying to force Pinochet out and moderate policy. Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democratic leader, has just opened an attack on the regime, and particularly on its economic policy.

In the World Bank, as elsewhere, bureaucratic momentum has its effect. Chile's finance minister, Jorge Cauas, formerly headed the bank's Development Research Center and has given strong support to this loan. The board of directors rarely withholds approval when a loan proposal has come so far. But economic considerations along with others urge that, this time, the bank think again.

Letters

Dame Ngaio

Re your obituary of Agatha Christie (IHT, Jan. 13). The New York Times story said "she was the only dame among writers of detective fiction."

As any lover of the genre will tell you, Ngaio Marsh, creator of Detective-Supetintendent Rodrick Alleyn, CID, whose adventures appear in more than 20 excellent novels and plays, is also a dame. Dame Ngaio is also well known for her work in the theater in Britain and her native New Zealand.

BENITA JARO.

Marseilles.

Greek Paranoia

As a Greek-born American, I was angered by your article "Anti-U.S. Sentiment Fills Greek Press" (IHT, Jan. 10-11). My first impulse was to suggest that all Americans boycott Greek tourism and that Greek-Americans such as myself cease sending financial aid to thousands of Greek families.

Then sadness dominated my feelings. Sadness that U.S.-Greek relations could have reached such a nadir, sadness that U.S.-Greek enemies are fanning the fires of anti-Americanism. I am saddened and shamed by the Greek mentality of blaming a crime on the knife rather than he who wields it. I am saddened by the inability of Greeks to demand and sustain a democracy—a concept the ancient Greeks invented and modern Greeks have demonstrated they do not merit. A people is responsible for its system of government and its destiny. Only some children, Greeks and paranoiacs consistently blame others.

E. H.

Tripoli, Libya.

U.S. 'Stuck,' Too

The article by the able C. L. Sulzberger "Whom the Gods Would Destroy . . ." (IHT, Jan. 7) is disturbing, especially his final sentence.

After criticizing American lack of resolution and imagination in current world affairs, he closes stating "Our friends, who are stuck with us, already recognize the truth."

What is disturbing is that our friends pretty much limit themselves to recognizing truths, not contributing to solutions. It is simply not enough that in our post-Vietnam and post-Watergate obscurity our friends confine their action to exhorting, cheering and booing us from the sidelines. Could they not assume collectively a somewhat more activist role?

If our friends are "stuck" with us, one must conclude that we are no less "stuck" with them.

THEODORE A. COSHNEAR.

Milan.

Assassinatio[n] And the CIA An Appraiss[al]

By William Buckley J[r.]

NEW YORK—Have you no[ticed] that although there is a g[reat] deal of talk about a new mo[ral]ity that issues from the an[xieties] of a nuclear age, some of conclusions one would ex[pect] from the acceptance of that p[ro]sition are resisted? It is enough to find a politician a poet who will tell you War has become Unthinkab[le in] a nuclear age; but almost im[po]sible to find anyone who will gest that from that propos[ition] it follows that any extra-ventional step necessary to vent nuclear war is admissib[le].

The CIA is in general disre primarily because—or so Senate report informs us—a-sion of the CIA recomme the assassination of two h of state, Patrice Lumumba Fidel Castro. Concerning Lum ba, I cannot conceive of the soning behind the recomme tion, and therefore tend to the critics. Concerning Fidel C tro, one would think that se points should be meditated.

1. Except for the fact of nuclear age, the United St would certainly have decl war against Castro's Cuba provocations far exceeded t that conventionally preced declaration of war. Castro invited our principal enemy his country, to arm that cou with destructive weapons at at U.S. population centers; Cu had confiscated the propert U.S. citizens; Castro was sen out platoons of revolutionaris disturb the peace of the tinent; Castro had violated Monroe Doctrine, which was basis of our hemispheric po

2. But Congress did not de war, any more than it in Korea, or in Vietnam, for much the same reason suggests the commitment of your resources; and our resou in a nuclear age, are suffic to make the island of Cuba appear from the face of earth.

3. Under the circumstances which is traditionally thinkable arises as a pos alternative. If it becomes ne sary to remove the threat p by a single leader who ha handle on nuclear weapons, one prefer the sniper, or a sive amphibious military job

During the Japanese war took great pride in tracking airplane of Adm. Yamamoto, blasting it out of the air. T was the equivalent of an as sination, of sorts; though he not the leader. If we had able to track the building which Hitler squatted, we'd gleefully sent a bomber zerod on those august coordinates.

The ethical question becor Is it hypothetically possible the sniper can avoid a nuc devastation? And the answe not so much that, viewed in trospect, such a situation di obtain in Cuba in 1962 and i but that ethical men might considered that it obtained; might therefore, in good science, have recommended elimination of a single individ

I have used the image bei but it is enduringly useful beca practically everybody agrees Gen. Amin is quite mad. M over, everyone agrees that looming threat is of atom bo in the hands of madmen; sch is making the atom bomb a gain basement item. Most pe agree that the fanatical opp tion of Amin to Israel could b him, if he had the neces equipment, to load an atom b into one of his wheezy airpla and send it to Israel with structions to drop it over Aviv. Our CIA finds out a it. Tipping off Israel is one th but Israel has no ABM sys that is proof against that of thing.

Does the Israeli version of CIA have the right to sen sniper down to Uganda?

The point is that it is much more difficult than make it out to be in rout denunciations of assassinat Murder is a terrible instrum And tyrannicide is, traditiona held to be the exclusive prero tive of the indigenously oppres But, again, the logic of the clear age extends these old et eal boundaries, and there is point in keeping this from o selves.

The International Hera Tribune welcomes letters fro readers Short letters have better chance of being pu lished All letters are subje to condensation for space re sons. Anonymous letters w not be considered for public tion Writers may request th their letters be signed on with initials but preferen will be given to those ful signed and bearing the wri er's complete address.

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BUSINESS — FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1976

...nch Deny ...mors of a ...valuation

...al Bank Actively ...porting the Franc

...S, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).— Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade denied rumors of a planned devaluation of the French franc.

...ng to newsmen following a long meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Fourcade said, "These rumors are absolutely unfounded. It is absurd to speak of a devaluation."

...Bank of France has intervened massively on the Paris foreign exchange market during the past few days to support the franc. Banking sources said the purchases since ... were estimated at $250 million.

...support from the central bank checked the fall of the franc today. The dollar rate was quoted as high as 4.5225 francs early in the afternoon but closed at 4.50.

...'s intervention was estimated at around $60 million. Some traders maintained that the weakness was due more to a psychological effect following the decline of the lira, rather than any "concerted" speculative ...

...ation No Aid to Trade

...S, Jan. 22 (Reuters).— Foreign Trade Minister ... Barre said today that ...ge-rate manipulation, in ...lar devaluation, is not the ... boost foreign trade.

...which he held his first press conference since taking office last ... that it is the countries best ... to defend their currencies ... have the greatest advantages ...ernational trade.

...prefer the ... any retreat from the competitive ...ational competition which ... has accepted since 1958 ... have a dramatic effect on ...employment and the standard of living...

...ollar Cut In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).— The dollar closed at its ... of 2.606 deutsche marks ... today, down from 2.6140 at ... and with 2.6102 as ...day's close.

...ly Is Seeking Support ...road to Bolster the Lira

...E, Jan. 22 (Reuters).— ... sought to muster international support for the failing lira today as the country's ...ial crisis threatened to ...ate the efforts of Premier-...ate Aldo Moro to form a ...overnment.

...k of Italy officials said today ...at a mission headed by the ... deputy director general, ... Ercolani, was in the United States to draw on available ...s there.

...se are a $3-billion three-... swap facility with the ...ork Federal Reserve Bank—...ich Italy has already drawn ...million—and a $530 million ... from the International ...tary Fund.

...addition, the Italian government has swap facilities ...ble for $250 million with ... Swiss National Bank, and ...500 million with the West ...an Bundesbank.

...urthermore, the lira has now ... left to float unassisted on ...national markets as a result of the surprise decision early Wednesday to close the official Italian foreign exchange market.

The Bank of Italy's currency reserves have dwindled to $591 million, down $528 million due to efforts to support of the lira over the past 20 days.

In addition, Italy holds nearly $3.5 billion in gold valued at the official price of $42.22 an ounce.

Denied central bank support, the lira is heading sharply down. Italian banks were trading it for tourists and businessmen at an average of 730 to the dollar when the market settled down today after a wildly oscillating start.

Ossola Comments

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).— Rinaldo Ossola, director general of the Bank of Italy, said in an interview today that publication of doubts in the United States about the concentration of loans to Italian interests precipitated the crisis of the lira.

Hitachi Profits Off 31%; Tate & Lyle Net Up 60%

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).— Hitachi Ltd.'s consolidated net profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 fell 31 per cent to 16.235 billion yen (about $53.4 million).

Hitachi said consolidated sales for the six-month period were off 6 per cent from a year ago to 888.671 billion yen.

The company noted, however, that the latest consolidated net profit represented a 40-per-cent gain from the preceding six months, while consolidated sales were up 3 per cent. This improvement was not merely due to seasonal factors, the company said.

Export sales in the September half rose 27 per cent from a year earlier to 138.845 billion yen, Hitachi said.

It said sales for the fiscal year ending March 31 should be at least 1.8 trillion yen, with net profit coming to at least 35 billion yen. Hitachi secretary Tadashi Okita said that "at worst," sales and profit for the fiscal year ending March will match those of a year earlier.

Mr. Okita said the company ascribes its lower domestic sales mainly to postponements of orders for heavy electrical equipment by electric utility firms.

The consumer products division posted half-year sales of 656.1 million yen, against a year-earlier 654.2 million yen.

The consolidated results cover Hitachi's 37 major subsidiaries. If all 380 subsidiaries had been included it said, the sales total would have risen 8 to 9 per cent but profits would not have been significantly affected.

Tate & Lyle Net Up

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).— Tate & Lyle, the food products firm, reported today that profits in the year ended Sept. 30 rose 60 per cent to a record high £22.9 million from the year earlier £14.3 million.

Turnover increased 36.7 per cent to £1.774 billion.

Earnings in the fiscal year rose to 50.5 pence per share, up from 32.8 pence a year earlier. The company declared a dividend of 10.8 pence, up from 9.85 a year ago.

Chairman John Lyle said he expects results for 1976 to set another record high. But he noted that areas where the company could be vulnerable are shipping, "where only a substantial increase in world trade will improve results," sugar output in Belize, where the 1976 crop will be affected by last year's severe drought, and Nigeria, where trading conditions are unsettled.

Profits Rise at Rank

Rank Organization said its profits in the year ending Oct. 31 were 15.5 per cent ahead of the year earlier level at £21.74 million.

Sales increased 23.5 per cent to £352.66 million.

The Rank board proposed that the company's widely-held "A" shares should be enfranchised and become identical with the company's ordinary shares, which have voting power.

It also proposed the distribution of 2 free ordinary shares for every 25 ordinary shares currently held.

Rank declared a final dividend of 4.29 pence a share, making a total for the year of 6.479 pence a share, up 17.5 per cent from the fiscal 1974 payout.

Sir John Davis announced his intention to retire as chairman at the conclusion of the annual general meeting in 1977.

In the meantime, Harry Smith has been appointed deputy chairman, to take effect next March 30. He will be appointed chairman following Sir John Davis's retirement.

In Year-Old Confidential Report

35 Banks on Fed's 'Problem' List

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).— Twelve of the nation's 50 largest bank holding companies were placed on a confidential "problem" list by the staff of the Federal Reserve Board a year ago.

Altogether, 35 "problem" bank holding companies were listed by the Fed and 11 were designated as having "more serious problems" than the others. The list was contained in a previously undisclosed report that was obtained by The New York Times. It is different from a similar list of "problem" banks prepared by the Controller of the Currency which contained the names of First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Citicorp, parent of First National City, was not on the Fed's list. The Chase bank's holding company was listed by the Fed but not as one of those with "more serious problems."

Banking and government experts said some of the conditions in the banking industry that gave rise to the "problem" list had improved in the last year while others had worsened. On the favorable side, they said, the general business recovery improved prospects of collecting on shaky loans made to corporations. On the negative side, they pointed to the deterioration of some tax-exempt securities, like those issued by New York City, which many banks hold in large quantities.

Overall, the experts said, prospects for the banking industry are far better today than they were a year ago, and all but the weakest institutions are expected to recover from recent difficulties.

While the Fed list and the report that accompanied it analyzed conditions that existed in 1974, the report also stated that "significant problems can be expected to continue in 1975."

Indications of those troubles are coming almost daily as major banks, in their quarterly reports, disclose that they suffered heavy losses on bad loans during the fourth quarter of last year. Some reported that their overall earnings for the quarter were down sharply. A number of the banks reported higher operating earnings for the full year of 1975, however.

Brenton Leavitt, director of supervision and regulation at the Fed, acknowledged yesterday that there had been "some changes" in the make-up of the problem list during the last year but he declined to specify whether the list had grown or shrunk, or to otherwise characterize the changes. He noted that, because the information in the report had been gathered more than a year ago, "a portion of it would not be completely relevant at this time."

Mr. Leavitt said that many of the "troublesome" areas mentioned in the report had been corrected "or are on the way to being corrected." Furthermore, he said, publication of material that was gathered more than a year ago "would do damage to all of these institutions."

An attempt was made to obtain comment from each bank holding company listed by the Fed. Most of the officials reached said they were not aware of any such list, and some said their company's performance had improved in the last year.

The Fed's report contained an analysis of the pronounced "problems" relating to the banks' "liquidity, capital adequacy, asset quality and other operational problems."

Banking sources cautioned that the status of the banks on the Fed list could have shifted. For example, a comparison of the Fed report of a year ago and a subsequent memo dated March 5, 1975, indicates that Chase's condition deteriorated following the earlier report. Attempts to obtain a current "problem" list were unsuccessful.

Sources said the Fed report prepared a year ago did not suggest any danger of bank failure, but raised questions about difficulties in bank operations that official government regulatory authorities felt needed to be watched very closely.

The banks listed as having "more serious problems" were:

Marine Midland Banks of Buffalo, N.Y.; First Pennsylvania Corp., parent of First Pennsylvania Bank; Union Bancorp, parent of Union Bank of Los Angeles; NCNB Corp. of Charlotte, parent of the North Carolina National Bank and First Wisconsin Corp., parent of First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.

The smaller banks on this part of the list included: Central Banking System of Oakland, Calif.; Data Lease Financial, parent of Miami National Bank; Hamilton Bancshares of Tennessee, parent of Hamilton National Bank; Imperial Bancorp of Los Angeles, parent of Imperial Bank; Industrial National Corp. of Rhode Island, parent of Industrial National Bank and Union Planters Corp. of Memphis, parent of Union Planters National Bank.

The 24 banks listed as "problem" companies (with, when the names differ, the name of the holding company's lead bank in parenthesis) were:

American Bankshares Corp. of Milwaukee (American City Bank & Trust). American Bank & Trust of New York and American Fletcher.

Bancal Tri-State Corp. of San Francisco (Bank of California), Bankshares of North Carolina (Bank of North Carolina).

Cameron Financial Corp. of Charlotte, N.C. (First Union National Bank); Central National Chicago Corp.; Chase Manhattan Corp.; Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta; Citizens Bankshares of Atlanta (Citizens Trust Bank); City National Corp. of Beverly Hills, Calif.

First & Merchants Corp. of Richmond; First Coolidge Corp. of Watertown, Mass. (Coolidge Bank & Trust); First Georgia Bankshares; First National Boston Corp.

ICB Corp. of New Orleans (International City Bank & Trust), Liberty National Corp. of Oklahoma City.

Pacific Bancorporation of Bakersfield, Calif. (Community National Bank); Patagonia Corp. of Tucson, Ariz. (Great Western Bank & Trust).

Republic of Texas Corp., Security New York State Corp. of Rochester (Security Trust Co.), Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles.

United Jersey Banks of Princeton (Peoples Trust of New Jersey).

Wells Fargo & Co. of San Francisco.

Profit-Taking Shaves Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (IHT).— Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined moderately for the second day in a row today as the market continued to digest the sharp gains since the new year.

"We're starting to see profit-taking because a lot of stocks are way ahead of themselves on a near-term basis," said one analyst.

Investors also appeared to view with some concern the financial problems of many of the nation's banks.

The market showed no apparent reaction to a half-point reduction to 6 1/2 per cent in the prime interest rate by First National Bank in St. Louis. Major banks are expected to join the move to 6 1/2 per cent shortly.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.76 to 943.48. It was off almost seven points in early trading and at 3 p.m. it was off 3.23 points.

Volume totaled 27.42 million shares compared with 34.47 million yesterday.

Chrysler lost 5/8 to 14 after a delayed opening. A spokesman for the auto maker said the trading delay was due to a report of union opposition in Britain to the government's financial rescue plan for Chrysler's U.K. subsidiary. But the company said such opposition would not prevent the plan from being implemented.

Bristol-Myers declined 7/8 to 75 5/8 despite improved profits in the fourth quarter.

Down a point or more were Abbott Laboratories, off 1 3/4 to 40 1/4; Kodak, down 1 5/8 to 113 3/8, Procter & Gamble, off 1 to 94, and Dentsply, down 1 3/4 to 29 5/8.

Monsanto gained 1 7/8 to 86 1/2 after reporting higher fourth-quarter profits.

Envirotech jumped 2 7/8 to 26 1/8. It reported third-quarter results more than twice that of a year ago and said it expects to report record sales and earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31.

IBM rose 2 1/2 to 250, Superscope added 2 1/8 at 25 1/2, Sperry Rand rose 1 to 44, Lockheed gained 1 1/8 to 8 7/8 and General Dynamics was up 2 3/8 to 43 1/4.

Western Co. of North America fell 1 3/8 to 12 1/2. Securities and Exchange Commission investigators are looking into trading of Western's stock.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed mixed in fairly active trading. The index dipped 0.04 to 92.69.

Airpax Electronics rose 1 1/8 to 9 1/4. North American Philips said it agreed to acquire Airpax. North American's stock fell 1/4 to 24.

Bonds Mixed

On the bond market, prices closed mixed in moderate trading. Government coupons dipped up to 8/32 point at the long end of the market, while corporates were 1/8 to 1/4 point higher.

In the money market, federal funds closed steady in the 4.75-per-cent area, while Treasury bill yields tacked on two to five basis points.

Dealers said funds traded in a fairly narrow range through the session, despite the Federal Reserve's action to pump liquidity into the banking system.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures declined over a broad front.

Soybean oil fell the daily allowable limit of 100 points, or one cent a pound, and soybeans were down as much as 19 cents a bushel, one short of a limit move. Soymeal lost nearly $3 a ton.

Wheat futures fell seven cents, corn was off more than two cents and oats were mixed.

The declines in corn and oats were attributed to an Agriculture Department estimate that this year's plantings would be higher than last year. Traders theorized that record crops again could be achieved.

U.S. Orders Slip by 0.5%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 0.5 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted $41.37 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The December decline of $215 million was so slight, the department said, that it considers new orders to be "virtually unchanged from November." In that month, new orders were down 1.9 per cent from October.

The department said new orders in transportation showed an increase of $1.2 billion, or about 14 per cent, over November, and primary metals registered essentially no change.

Exclusive of transportation, new orders for durable goods declined $1.4 billion, or about 4 per cent from November.

The department stressed that the December estimates are "subject to greater error than normal" because of a much lower response rate from reporting companies. Many companies have year-end closing of their records that delay reports to the department's Census Bureau.

The report showed that durable-goods shipments remained essentially unchanged at a seasonally adjusted $42.55 billion in December.

Unfilled orders for durable goods last month declined 1 per cent to an adjusted $112.7 billion, the department said.

In a related report, the department said that retail sales declined last week 1.8 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $11.71 billion the previous week.

Last week's sales, however, were 13 per cent above a year earlier.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Bankers Trust New York

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	12.3	21.0
Per Share... A	1.00	2.00
Profits ..... B	12.4	21.5
Per Share... B	1.00	2.05
Year		
Profits ..... A	63.8	71.3
Per Share... A	5.88	6.82
Profits ..... B	63.2	70.7
Per Share... B	5.88	6.82

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Bristol Myers

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	456.6	417.9
Profits	40.05	34.10
Per Share.....	1.36	1.07
Year		
Revenue	1,827.7	1,590.9
Profits	141.70	120.40
Per Share	4.44	3.76

Celanese

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	542.0	459.0
Profits	25.0	22.0
Per Share	1.74	1.49
Year		
Revenue	1,900.0	1,928.0
Profits	50.0	98.0
Per Share	3.30	6.78

Chemical New York

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	22.4	27.0
Per Share... A	1.55	1.87
Profits ..... B	21.6	23.4
Per Share... B	1.50	1.63
Year		
Profits ..... A	98.6	91.9
Per Share... A	6.83	6.36
Profits ..... B	95.9	85.7
Per Share... B	6.64	5.94

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

General Electric

Revenue	3,770.0	3,740.0
Profits	220.0	192.0
Per Share	1.20	1.05
Year		
Revenue	13,400.0	13,400.0
Profits	580.0	608.0
Per Share	3.17	3.34

General Foods

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	978.2	934.0
Profits	43.22	39.22
Per Share	0.87	0.59
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,819.0	3,591.0
Profits	113.01	87.36
Per Share	2.27	1.76

Inland Steel

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	513.1	629.8
Profits	11.35	29.85
Per Share	0.50	1.60
Year		
Revenue	2,124.0	2,467.5
Profits	83.35	148.01
Per Share	4.43	7.96

Monsanto

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	942.5	780.8
Profits	78.3	45.5
Per Share	2.19	1.29
Year		
Revenue	3,625.0	3,498.0
Profits	305.9	323.2
Per Share	8.62	9.35

Norton Simon

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	457.4	448.4
Profits	26.79	23.83
Per Share	0.59	0.52
Six Months		
Revenue	900.1	856.2
Profits	46.79	41.81
Per Share	1.02	0.91

Pacific Gas & Electric

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	634.7	449.6
Profits	55.5	53.9
Per Share	0.53	0.61
Year		
Revenue	2,223.4	1,736.8
Profits	251.6	261.2
Per Share	2.67	3.27

Pullman

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	569.7	420.1
Profits	13.69	10.20
Per Share	1.26	0.94
Year		
Revenue	2,017.4	1,425.6
Profits	39.35	41.38
Per Share	3.61	3.80

Santa Fe

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	382.2	365.2
Profits	33.13	27.47
Per Share	1.28	1.07
Share Dil	1.15	0.96
Year		
Revenue	1,433.2	1,423.1
Profits	109.19	120.05
Per Share	4.23	4.67
Share Dil	3.82	4.20

Trans World Airlines

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	673.7	629.7
Loss	—29.6	—28.4
Year		
Revenue	2,603.3	2,490.6
Loss	—86.3	—23.6

Zale Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	237.1	213.7
Profits	19.06	16.35
Per Share	1.44	1.25
Nine Months		
Revenue	516.2	493.8
Profits	30.67	26.66
Per Share	2.32	2.04

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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OWENDO HARBOUR PROJECT
D.M. 20,000,000
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MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED
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UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.

Adviser
UBAF FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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New issue
January 22, 1976

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EUROFIMA

Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmaterial, Basel
Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Bâle
Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea

DM 100,000,000.–
8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1976/1983

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 8% p. a., payable annually on February 1
Repayment: on February 1, 1983 at par
Listing: Frankfurt (Main), Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
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Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 22

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
46¼	32⅝	AbbtLab .90	17	187	47⅞	39½	39⅝— 2⅛
47¾	23¾	ACF In 2.60	8	14	41⅞	41½	41¾
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
4¾	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
11¼	7¾	AdmEx .9e		23	10½	10¼	10¼— ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Adms Millis		15	4¾	4⅞	4¾
9⅞	5¼	Addressog	16	100	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
10	7	AdvInv .24e		10	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
23⅞	17¾	AetnaLf 1.08		94	23	24⅞	24⅞
42⅞	37	AetnaLf pf 2		2	39½	39	39½+ 1
12	6⅞	Atmans .20	7	39	11⅞	11¼	11¼
4⅞	2⅞	Allegn Inc	15	225	4½	4¼	4½+ ⅛
80⅞	44¾	AllrPrd .20b	19	202	78	77⅞	77¾
14⅞	4⅞	AlbrtnFrt .60	12	23	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞
23⅞	13½	Alrcoinc 1	6	66	23⅞	20¾	20⅞
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	4	9	2⅞	2¼	2¼— ⅛
22	10½	Alcoa 1.20	33	11	20¾	20⅞	20½+ ½
14¼	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅛
85½	67½	AlaP pf3.28		260	85½	85½	85½+ ½
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	7	17	12	11¾	11¾+ ⅛
75⅞	18⅞	Albanyin .60	13	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞— ¼
8⅞	4⅞	AlbertoC .36	21	23	7	6¼	6⅞+ ⅛
24⅞	12¼	Alberton .72	10	103	23⅞	22	23
25⅞	16⅞	AlcanAlu .80	15	147	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞— ¾
15	7½	AlcoStd .63	6	25	15½	15¼	15⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	20	104	23⅞	22⅞	22½— ⅛
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	39	7½	7¼	7⅛— ⅛
37⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .95e	23	21	10	9⅞	10 — ⅛
23⅞	20⅞	AllgLud 1.63	4	5	27¾	27⅞	27⅞— ⅛
37½	31⅞	AllgLud pf 3		5	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+ ⅞
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	9	46	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞— ¼
20⅞	4⅞	AllenGrp .50	20	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+ ¼
42	27	AldCh 1.80	10	90	40	39⅞	40 + ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	AldMnt .60	7	22	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ¼
7⅞	9	AldProd .60	20	4	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+ ⅛
43½	15½	AldStr 1.60	8	27	45¼	45¼	45½— 1¼
4	2⅞	Alld Supmkt		48	3⅞	3½	3½+ ⅛
1.4⅞	6⅞	AllsChal .40	7	40	14	13¼	13⅞— ¼
8	5⅞	AlrShut .56	7	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼
10⅞	6⅞	AlphaP Ind	9	4	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
50½	27⅞	Alcoa 1.54	25	123	42¾	41½	42⅞+ 1⅛
45⅞	25⅞	AmalSug .3a	3	8	38⅞	38½	38½— ⅛
55⅞	28⅞	Amax 1.75	11	165	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞— 1½
75½	6	AMBAC .40	7	78	15⅞	14½	15⅞— ⅛
6⅞	3	Amcord .30	7	63	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
16⅞	13½	Amerce 1.20	6	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+ ⅛
22⅞	14⅞	A Hess .30b	5	104	20	19½	19⅞+ ⅛
57⅞	47½	A Hes pf3.50		24	50½	49½	50⅞+ ⅞
22	7⅞	AlrFrh .48	11	133	19½	17⅞	18⅞+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Am Airlin		82	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ¼
14½	3¼	A Baker .80	10	9	13⅞	13	13⅞+ ⅞
43⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.68	9	26	40	39	39⅞+ ⅞
67⅞	35⅞	AmBdcst .80	1.2	33	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
12⅞	5	AmBldM .40	7	8	10⅞	10½	10½— ⅛
34½	23	AmCan 2.20	7	46	32½	31⅞	31⅞— ¼
22¼	16¾	A Can pf1.75		3	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ¼
7¼	3⅞	AmCem .40		3	7¼	7¼	7¼
88⅞	20⅞	A Cyan 1.50	8	287	25½	24⅞	25⅞— ⅛
13	6⅞	Am Distill		5	9⅞	9	9⅞
29⅞	19½	ADistTel .56	12	26	25⅞	24¾	25⅞+ ⅞
5¼	2⅞	AmDualVt		7	5¼	5¼	5¼
13	11	ADul pf.84a		4	13	13	13
22⅞	14⅞	AmElPw 2	9	237	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
12½	3¼	AFamily .28	7	65	11½	10⅞	11¼
6	2	AmFin Sys		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14⅞	6½	AmFinSv pf		2730	8	7⅞	7⅞— ⅞
24¼	20⅞	AGlBd 1.96e		43	24¼	24¼	24¼+ ⅞
37⅞	16⅞	AGenCv 1.22	14	14	17⅞	16¾	17⅞
15⅞	9	A Gnins .60	7	12	16	14⅞	15
27⅞	17⅞	A Gin pf8.80		14	23½	23	23½— ⅞
16	15	A Gins pf.90		9	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+ ⅛
14½	8⅞	AmHoist .80	5	32	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞— ¼
43½	27¾	A Home .92	92	291	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞+ ⅞
150½	102	A Home pf 2		4	149	147½	147½— 1½
23⅞	23⅞	AmHosp .34	25	30	33¼	33¼	33¼
5	1⅞	Am Invest		6	3¼	3¼	3⅛— ⅛
7⅞	3½	A Medici .12	8	52	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	5	775	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+ ⅞
7¼	3¼	Am Motors		283	6⅞	6⅞	6½— ⅛
38⅞	26⅞	ANatG 2.54b	7	36	34¼	34	34¼+ ½
16⅞	9¼	AmSeat .16e		4	10¼	10¼	10¼— ¼
15⅞	5⅞	A Ship 1.07f	10	15	9	8⅞	9 + ⅞
20⅞	6⅞	AmStand 1	8	42	20⅞	19⅞	20 — ⅛
61⅞	41⅞	A Std pf4.75			61⅞	60⅞	61⅞+ 1
7⅞	6	AmStbrll .30	20	57	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	29	30½	29	29 — 1⅛
54⅞	44⅞	AmT&T 2.40	11	974	54⅞	54¼	54½+ ⅛
63⅞	49	AmT&T pf 4		53	58	57½	57⅞+ ¼
47⅞	40½	ATT pf83.74		18	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+ ¼
46½	39½	ATT pf43.64		51	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	AWstWk .70	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
13⅞	11	AW prf 1.25		200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
20⅞	8½	Ameron 1	4	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
8	2⅞	AmesD .10e	6	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9¼	10⅞	Ametek 1	9	34	28⅞	20⅞	20⅞— ⅛
22⅞	9⅞	AMF In 1.24	12	86	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞— ⅞
22	13⅞	Amfac Inc 1	5	47	16⅞	16½	16⅞
40⅞	23⅞	AMP Inc .37	36	43	30	29⅞	29⅞— ½
6⅞	6⅞	Ampco .40e	5	17	10¼	10	10 — ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Ampex Corp	18	225	6⅞	5⅞	6 + ⅛
34⅞	17⅞	Amrep Corp		12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
39⅞	25⅞	Amstar 2.40	5	21	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞— 1
8⅞	7½	Amtel pf.68		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
70⅞	35⅞	Amsted 4	5	46	70	69½	70 + 1⅞
8⅞	4½	Amtel .32	5	24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20⅞	13½	Anacond .60		240	16⅞	16⅞	16
28⅞	14	AnchrH 1.20	10	66	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞— ⅛
39⅞	20⅞	AndCity 1.20	8	36	39⅞	39	39⅞+ 1
8⅞	4½	Angelica .12	10	117	6⅞	6½	6⅞— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Anbrier .16	4	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22⅞	8⅞	AnsulCo .53f	5	9	10⅞	10½	10½— ⅛
15	9⅞	Apache .50	9	29	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+ ⅞
4⅞	1⅞-16	Apeco Corp		84	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	APL Corp 1	6	64	1.4⅞	1.4⅞	1.4⅞+ ⅛
23⅞	9	APL pfC1.06		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
4	1¼	Applid Mag	14	6	3	3	3 — ⅛
56⅞	33	ARA Sv 1.04	14	44	51	50½	51 — ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	ArcaTan .W	3	93	12⅞	11½	12 + ⅛
37⅞	22	ArchDan .M	14	85	26⅞	26	26½— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Arctic Entr		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	Artstar		16	2⅞	2¼	2½+ ⅛
17	11⅞	ArtzPSv 1.36	6	94	17	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
307	103¾	ArtPpl 10.70		z130	107⅞	106	106¾+ ⅞
8⅞	4⅞	ArkBest .55r		23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
23⅞	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	9	23	22⅞	23
4	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		109	3	2⅞	3
7	3⅞	Armada Co	10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60e	8	92	30	29½	29¾+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		21	29⅞	29	29 — ⅛
28	17½	ArmstCk .80	26	20	27⅞	27	27⅞— ⅛
17⅞	10½	ArmRu .20e	8	9	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	AroCorp 1	8	5	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Arvin .10r	29	45	12⅞	12½	12⅞+ ⅛
47⅞	26	ASA Ltd .80		150	28½	27½	28⅞+ ½
19⅞	12	Asarco .60	11	76	15⅞	15	15⅞— ⅛
24⅞	16½	AshOil 1.50	5	39	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
38	16½	AsdDrG 1.40	14	52	35⅞	37⅞	38⅞+ ⅞
35⅞	17⅞	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Athlone .40	4	99	9⅞	9½	9⅞+ ½
5⅞	1⅞	AtlcnWL .15e		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29½	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	4	19	18⅞	18⅞
8⅞	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	189	88	87⅞	87⅞— ⅞
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		230	46	46	46 — 1
73½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		29	59⅞	58½	59⅞— 1⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Atlas Corp	50	728	4	3½	4 + ½
9⅞	3⅞	ATO Inc .24	5	37	7⅞	7½	7⅞
65	27½	AutData .40	28	40	39	38⅞	39 — ⅛
6	1⅞	AutmInd .20	6	25	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞— ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Avco Corp		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Avco Cp wt			4	⅞	⅞
26½	9⅞	AvcoCp pf		76	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞+ ⅛
38⅞	19	AveryPd .36	33	9	26½	25½	26⅞+ 1
9⅞	5⅞	Avis Inc	9	54	9⅞	8⅞	9
14⅞	4⅞	Avnetinc .39	7	226	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞+ ⅛
51½	29⅞	AvonPd 1.60	16	374	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+ ⅛
32½	12½	AztecOG .20	36	499	32	32	32

B

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
23⅞	13½	BabckW .80	8	36	23	22⅞	22⅞+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .40e	5	249	7½	7¼	7¼
13⅞	4½	BakerIn .24	9	165	10	9⅞	10 — ½
58⅞	32	BakerOil .42	15	22	50⅞	49⅞	50 — ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	BaldDH .60	5	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
21⅞	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	8	28	21¼	20⅞	21¼+ ⅞
15¼	8½	BallyMf .02e	11	66	13½	12⅞	13 — ⅛
24	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	137	24	23⅞	23⅞
55	45⅞	Balt pfB4.50		z200	54	54	54 + 1
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	15	25	13⅞	13	13⅞+ ⅞
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	22	56	32¼	31⅞	31⅞— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Bangr Punt	3	74	6⅞	6¼	6¾+ ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	15	15	15
11⅞	6½	BanP pfl.25		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ½
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	48	29⅞	29	29 — ¼
13¼	9⅞	Bk of Va .88	5	15	13½	13¼	13⅞+ ⅛
42	25⅞	BankTr 3	4	119	30⅞	30¼	30¼— ⅞
26⅞	23⅞	BnkT pf2.50		18	26⅞	26½	26½— ⅛
30⅞	19⅞	BarbOil 1.60		6	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	BardCR .22	15	138	16	15¼	16 + ⅞
11⅞	6⅞	Basjclnc .60	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
37⅞	14½	BatesMf .80	3	9	23⅞	23½	23½
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	13	54	30¼	29¼	29½— ⅛
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .21	30	135	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞+ ⅞
20⅞	14½	BayStG 1.88	6	21	20⅞	20	20 — ¼
24⅞	14⅞	Bearing .40	10	52	21⅞	20⅞	21¼+ ⅞
25⅞	14⅞	BeatFds .76	14	333	25	24½	24⅞— ⅛
48½	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	87	48½	47¼	47¾+ 1¼
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	21	38	40⅞	40⅛	40½— ½
16⅞	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	39	16½	16⅛	16⅛— ¼
31	12	Beker .28	3	49	15¾	15½	15¾
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	33	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
17	12¾	Belden 1.20	9	6	16½	16¼	16½— ⅛
9¼	5¼	BeldHe .30b	3	13	8⅞	8⅞	8½— ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Bell How .84	7	225	15⅞	15	15¼+ ¼
18	12½	BemisCo 1b	7	38	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+ ¼
49½	21¾	Bendix 2	9	28	49¼	48½	48⅞
73¾	36	Bendjx pf 3		4	72½	72½	72½
21⅞	14½	BenfrCp 1.25	6	128	20⅞	20	20⅞— ⅛
53	33	Benef pf4.30		3	52⅞	52½	52½
27½	21½	Brrf Spf 2.50		250	27½	27	27½+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅞	BenfShl Mtg		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Benguet B	5	40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	2⅞	Berkey Phe		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19½	2⅞	Best Prod	20	177	20⅞	18⅞	19¾+ 1
40⅞	24⅞	BethSt 2a	6	361	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞— ⅛
67	35⅞	BigThr .52b	22	81	68	67½	68 + 1
36⅞	20⅞	BlackDr .40	32	272	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞+ ⅞
7	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	10	21	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
16	10⅞	BlissLau 1b	5	40	14¼	14	14¼
17⅞	10⅞	BlockHR .80	11	53	17½	17¼	17⅞+ ⅛
40⅞	12½	BlueBell .80	10	79	40⅞	39¼	40⅞+ ⅛
4	7⅞	Bobbie Brks		34	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
31⅞	15⅞	Boeing .80b	8	135	28½	27⅞	28 + ⅛
27⅞	10½	BoiseCas .45	11	444	26½	25¾	26⅞— ⅛
22	15⅞	BkMont 1.60	7	2	21⅞	21½	21½— ⅛
29	20½	Borden 1.30	10	335	29	28⅞	28⅞
25⅞	13⅞	BorWar 1.35	14	432	25⅞	25⅛	25½+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Bormans	5	4	2½	2½	2½
24⅞	15½	BosEd 2.44	18	32	24¼	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
99	78	BosE pf6.88		240	86½	86¼	86½— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		35	11⅞	11½	11⅞— ⅛
10⅞	5	Braniff .20e	9	556	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
19½	13⅞	BraunCF .50	6	14	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
50⅞	36⅞	BriggsS 1.60	18	16	49¼	48⅞	48⅞— ¼
77⅞	46½	BristMy 1.60	18	121	75½	74⅞	75⅛— 1⅛
47⅞	33	BristM pf 2		3	46¼	46	46 — 1
12½	4⅞	BritPet .38a	18	16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛
30⅞	28½	BrkwGl 1.20	9	273	31⅞	30¼	31⅞+ ⅞
16⅞	11⅞	BkdyUG 1.32	8	20	16⅞	17⅞	18⅞+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Brown Co	3	2	10½	10½	10½
21⅞	13⅞	BrwnGp 1.20	11	109	19⅞	19	19½— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BrwnShrp .20	11	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
25⅞	6⅞	BrunsFer .20	24	355	7⅞	6½	7⅛+ ½
13⅞	9	Brunswk .40	12	161	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+ ⅛
16	9⅞	BrushW .40	9	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
22⅞	16	BucyEr .56	14	342	22½	22	22⅞— ⅛
17½	7⅞	BuddCo .60	18	163	13	12½	13 + ½
54½	40	BuddCo pf 5		2200	52	52	52 + 1
5⅞	4½	BudCo pf.40		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
27⅞	12	BuffFe 1.20a	7	7	24½	23⅞	24¼+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	BulovaW .20		9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
22⅞	18½	BunkHill 1.84		28	21⅞	21	21 — ⅛
8	3⅞	Bunk Ramo		19	5⅞	5	5
15⅞	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		5	13⅞	13½	13½
30⅞	24⅞	Burlind 1.20	17	257	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
42⅞	28⅞	Burl North	9	93	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	BurNo pf.55		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅞	11⅞	Burndy .88	18	13	38⅞	36⅞	38⅞— ⅛
100⅞	69⅞	Burrghs .60	25	361	102⅞	99⅞	102⅞+ 2⅞

C

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
5¼	1½	CabCab For		18	2½	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅞	Cabot Cp .92		9	22½	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Cadence Ind	8	5	3	2⅞	3⅞
6⅞	2⅞	Caesars Wrld	5	16	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Cal Fnanl	213	248	6½	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
17	10⅞	CalP Ut 1.52	8	1	16½	16½	16½
18⅞	7½	Callahn .36r	12	19	11⅞	10⅞	11½+ ½
3⅞	1	Camrn Brn		4	1⅞	1½	1½
26⅞	17⅞	CampRL .80	13	29	19½	18⅞	19½+ ⅛
36	27⅞	CamSp 1.26	12	34	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	CdnPac .86e	7	102	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
13	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	7	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
51⅞	22	CapCit .20	17	8	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
28⅞	18⅞	CapHold .40	13	14	22⅞	22½	22½— ½
3⅞	1⅞	Capit Mtg		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
54⅞	28⅞	Carbor 1.70	7	11	53½	52⅞	52⅞— 1⅛
3⅞	2	Carling OKe		1	3	3	3 + ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Carlisle .88	10	9	10⅞	13⅞	13 + ⅛
7⅞	4½	CaroFrg .20		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
31⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	561	26⅞	20½	26⅞— ⅛
28⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		14	28½	28⅞	28⅞
26	15⅞	CarTec 1.40	6	11	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
6⅞	3⅞	CarrCp .52	27	358	14½	13⅞	14½+ ⅛
32	23	CarrCp pf2.25		220	32	32	32
26⅞	13⅞	Carr Hwl .80	13	33	23⅞	22⅞	23
46½	24⅞	Cartthw pf 2		4	40⅞	40	40 — ⅛
10½	6⅞	CartWall .40	9	27	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	CascNGs .92	14	15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	CastICk .80b	4	39	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
77⅞	46	CaterpTra 2	11	426	76⅞	76¼	76⅞— ⅛
36⅞	28⅞	CBS 1.60	13	291	57	55⅞	56⅞— ⅛
30½	28½	CBS pf 1		31	30	30⅞	30 + ½
2⅞	7⅞	CCI Corp		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.35	5	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+ ⅛
58	25⅞	Celanese 2.40	25	201	48⅞	48	48⅞+ ⅛
11½	5	Centex .12	32	74	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	CentHud 1.72	7	10	16⅞	16½	16⅞
18⅞	11⅞	CentIlL2 1.68	11	40	18	17⅞	17⅞
29⅞	25⅞	CnIL2 pf2.57		z220	29	28½	28½+ 1
14⅞	9⅞	CentIPS 1.20	9	22	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
27⅞	14⅞	CenLaE 1.28	8	33	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
15½	10⅞	CenMPw 1.34	9	22	15⅞	14⅞	15¼+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	CenSoW 1.20	10	273	17	16⅞	17 — ⅛
18	11	CesSoys .60	11	31	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	16	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
25	6⅞	CenDat .16e	14	342	25½	23	25 + 1⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Cerro 1.20		17	18⅞	18	18⅞+ ½
17⅞	6⅞	Cert-teed .40	23	185	17½	17	17½— ⅛
24⅞	17⅞	CessnaAir

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 22

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
3-6½	36⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	124	30½	30⅜	30¾	+⅛
10	4¼	Paperch .60	4	30	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
25⅛	8⅝	Pargas .96	8	12	17⅝	10	13	
22⅛	15⅛	Parker Drill	5	38	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
24½	10¾	ParHan 1.12	8	16	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
19⅞	10½	ParkPen .40	8	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
48¼	14	Pasco 2fc	11	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20⅝	6½	Payls mv .40	10	17	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
22	9½	PeabGe .32e	11	103	16⅝	15⅞	16½	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Penna Ceel		16	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PenDix .24b	11	32	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	
63⅞	36½	Pennzoil 1.16	39	606	53⅛	52⅞	53¼	
31	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	47	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
120	105	PePLt pf 13		s80	119	118⅝	119	+ ⅛
108½	100¼	PePLt pf 11		2060	108½	108½	108½	+ 1
92	79	PePL pf8.28		2540	90½	90½	90½	— ½
93	79	PePL pf8.60		2100	92	92	92	+ 1
85	69	PePL pf8.00		200	82	82	82	
50½	48½	PePL pf4.40		200	48	48	48	+ ½
31⅞	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.40	10	141	32⅞	30⅝	32⅛	+ ½
43	31	Penwl pf2.50		6	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
22⅝	18½	Penwl pf1.60		50	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22½	17	Pennzoil 1.20	7	406	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29½	22	Pennzoil pf1.33		2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	118	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
35½	30½	PeoplGas 3	7	36	33⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	49⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	18	34	74⅞	74	74⅞	— ½
30	16	PerkElm .20	22	33	21⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
26	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	8	38	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		16	15	15	15	
16⅛	6⅝	PeterPi .80a	12	9	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
74½	34	Petrlea .80a	20	76	69½	68	69	— 1
24½	8⅛	Petrolan .30	8	178	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	16½	Petrtm 2.25e		19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	23½	Pfizer .36e	13	163	26⅞	26	26⅛	+ ½
49⅛	39	PhilpD 2.50	15	30	38	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	PhilaEl 1.44	9	142	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
94½	74	PhilE pf9.50		2060	94	90⅛	94	— ½
85⅛	67	PhilE pf8.75		250	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
77½	59½	PhilE pf7.85		220	77	77	77	
75½	57½	PhilE pf7.80		210	75	75	75	— ⅛
75½	57½	PhilE pf7.75		220	75½	75½	75½	
69	57	PhilE pf 7		2170	70½	70½	70½	+ 1⅛
45⅛	35	PhilE pf4.40		210	45	45	45	
39½	32½	PhilE pf3.80		2100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	75	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
59⅛	45⅞	PhilMorr 1	17	165	58	57½	57½	+ ⅛
6	3	Philips Ind		33	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Phillpind pf		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
63⅞	37	PhilPet 1.60	13	98	56½	55½	56½	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	PhillVnit .40	25	13	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
99⅛	73½	Pickwik .16e	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	PiedNG 1.40	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Pier 1 Import		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
48½	35½	Pittsbury 1	14	135	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	
31⅞	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	87	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ 1⅛
23⅛	11⅛	PlmeyB .60	8	58	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅞	PlnFrg .80b	7	5	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
37½	28	Plitsh .80b	7	88	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅛
29½	15⅛	Pizza Hut	15	367	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	Plan Resrch	9	169	4	3⅞	4	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	Playboy .32		17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Plessy 1.20e	6	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
7⅛	3½	PNB MR .40	21	2	6½	6½	6½	— ½
40½	15	Polaroid .32	24	907	35	33½	35	+ 1½
13½	3⅞	Ponderosa	51	499	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	16	10	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20½	10⅞	Portoc 1b	5	10	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	9	40	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
103	99½	PoG pf 11.50		s30	103	103	103	
35½	23⅛	Pollich 1.50	14	14	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	18	171	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
56⅛	50	PotEl pf5.50		s200	56	56	56	+ ⅛
55⅛	50	PotEl pf5.40		s100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
39½	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	12	197	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .35	8	31	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	10	Premr pf.90		2	15½	15½	15½	
103½	78½	ProctGam 3	20	30	95⅞	96	96	— 1
10⅛	5⅞	ProdRsh .30	19	4	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	18⅛	Proler 1.40	3	5	33	32½	32	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	PSA Inc		27	6⅛	4⅞	6½	— ⅛
17	12⅛	PSvCol 1.36	8	56	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	9	116	20	19⅞	20	
114½	102	PSE pf 12.25		s20	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
101	82	PSEG pf9.63		s200	100½	99½	100½	
83½	65½	PSEG pf8.01		s100	83	83	83	
80	65	PSEG pf7.70		s190	80	79	80	+ ½
53	42⅞	PSEG pf5.05		s50	53	53	53	+ 1
44⅛	34	PSEG pf4.78		290	44	44	44	— ⅛
		PSEG pf2.43		2	26½	26½	26½	
45½	29⅞	P Svind 2.72	12	76	41½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
103½	99	PSind pf7.44		s20	103½	103½	103½	
44	36	PSind pf3.50		s210	41½	40½	41½	+ 1½
13	11	PSind pf1.54		s100	12	12	12	
20⅛	11½	PSvNH 1.00	7	91	20	19⅞	19⅞	
29	24⅞	PSNH pf2.75		s210	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	PSvNH 1.36	9	15	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9½	3	Publickr Ind	17	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	21⅛	Pueblo Int		30	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	PuerRi Cem		3	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	13⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	37	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
34	23	Pullman 1.20	9	297	33½	31⅞	32⅛	— ½
15½	7⅞	PurexCp .56	9	49	16½	16	16½	
5⅛	1⅛	Purlin Fash		37	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
42	17⅛	Puroltr 1.04	14	15	42½	41½	41½	
27½	12⅛	QuakOat .84	13	115	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ½
109½	99	QuaO pf9.56		s260	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
7½	4	Questor .01r		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Rexnord 1.20	6	26	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
62½	49½	Reynln 3.00	9	76	65	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
75⅞	52½	Reynln pf1.25		5	74	74½	74	—
31⅞	14⅞	ReynMet 1a	9	198	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
67	44	ReyTA pf4.50		75	66	64	65½	— ⅛
11⅛	7	ReySec .40a	7	23	11	10½	10⅞	
12⅛	8	Richardsp 1	13	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
25⅛	13⅞	RichMer .64	17	20	22⅞	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Richmnd .63	16	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
27½	10⅛	RiegelT 1.30	6	82	27½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
18⅛	8	RioGran .10	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	RioGr pf.80		910	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	4½	Ritz Aid .16	19	510	18½	17	18½	+ ⅛
24⅞	11½	RivanF .96	11	6	22½	22⅛	22½	
16	9	Robshaw .70	32	29	16½	15½	16½	+ 1⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	5	14	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ½
12⅞	9	Rohm .96a	11	118	11⅛	10⅞	11	
17⅛	10½	RochG 1.28b	7	16	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .80	11	14	13	12⅞	13	
14⅛	6⅞	Rockowr .64	19	26	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25½	18½	Rockwlint 2	8	107	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	Rklnd pf1.35		4	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	38	21	68⅞	67⅞	68	— ½
11	4⅛	Rohr Ind		51	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
25½	11½	Rollins .80	17	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4	Ronson Cp	50	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17½	9⅛	Roper 1.20	12	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	17⅛	RoferA .54	11	T16	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ½
43½	23	Reserie .40b	11	36	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	19⅞	Rowan .140	4	29	24⅞	24	24⅛	+ ½
19½	6⅞	RoyCCol .37	15	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
43⅞	26½	RoyID 2.36a	4	254	42	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .35e	9	65	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .36		9	5⅛	5	5	
27⅞	14	Rubbrm .40	25	30	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ½
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	5	55	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
12½	5⅞	RussTog .76	26	32	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys	295	10½	9½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

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—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
41⅛	25	SabineR .60	10	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	14	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	34⅛	SafwaySTr 2	10	67	49⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
16½	3	Saga Corp	9	58	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	26½	StJoMin 1.20	9	46	37⅛	36⅛	37½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	StJoLTP 1.12	10	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
30	21⅛	StLSAF 2.50	11	18	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9½	StPaulS .96b		10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	19½	StRegP 1.57	10	77	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Saland .24b	13	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	13	131	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Acto	16	80	7⅛	6⅛	7½	+ ⅛
14½	6½	SJuanR .90f	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
35½	24⅛	SFeInd 1.20	9	572	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		12	9½	9½	9½	
35⅞	18⅛	SanFoint 3	8	31	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	17	11½	11⅛	11½	
5½	3	Saul RIEst		96	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	SovanE .45e	4	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SavEl pf1.25		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Sav A Stop		54	3⅞	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9⅞	3	SavOnDr .20	15	91	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
8½	1⅛	SaviaB Mch	39	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Saxon Ind	8	393	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	SCA Svc		5	2½	2½	2½	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		10	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	44½	SchergPl .80	21	295	50	48⅞	50	+ 1
30⅛	24⅛	SchlitzBr .60	23	53	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
90½	67	Schlumb .80	22	266	81	80⅛	80⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .70	5	40	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅞	SCOA In .70	7	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	ScotLad .36	4	26	6⅞	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
22⅞	9⅛	ScotFef 1.80	13	35	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	ScottFor .74	6	18	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
19⅛	12½	ScottPap .40	10	223	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11½	5	ScottTs .16	19	15	8½	8½	8½	
15	8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	36	40	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
36⅞	25½	Scovil pf5.50		6	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	ScudDueVt	11	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅞	7⅛	Scudd pf.93e		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅛	Sea Cont .36	5	14	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31½	17⅞	SeaBcL 1.40	7	70	25½	24⅞	25	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	SeaBWA .229	7	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7	SealSPw .80	10	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	2517	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
74⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	27	202	69⅛	68½	69	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	19⅞	Sedcolnc .16	6	59	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	SvcCpInt .12	5	9	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	Servomt .66	9	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
7½	3⅛	Shakspre .28	17	9	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
14⅛	5½	Shapell .16	10	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
57½	39½	ShellPtl .40	6	89	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	11½	ShellT 1.12e	5	9	31½	31⅛	31½	— ½
13½	4⅛	ShellRGl .56	6	36	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
46	24	ShellGl pf 3		1	46	46	46	
22⅞	10⅞	ShellGl pf.35		3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	32⅞	SherwW 2.20	15	27	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ 1
10⅞	8½	SierrPac .92	9	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅛	13⅞	Signal .90b	7	50	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	32	Signal pf2.50		4	37	37	37	— ⅛
17⅛	14	Signal pf 1		2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	6	36½	36⅛	36½	
9⅛	2½	SimPrnc .12	9	26	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	12	Simon .88a	15	13	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
19⅞	6½	SimPal .40b	19	122	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	Singer .30p		180	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		16	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
34½	18⅛	SkaggCo .60	14	21	34⅛	34	34	
70	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	6	69½	69½	69⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	29	6	10	9⅞	10	
26	12⅛	Skyline .24	68	75	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SmithAO .60		10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	15⅛	SmithInt .36	10	181	34⅞	33⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
63⅞	43⅛	SmithKline 1	14	24	62½	61⅞	62	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SmithTr .50	10	29	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
22⅞	10½	Snucker .80	9	4	18	17⅞	18	
13⅞	7⅛	SolaBas .70	7	35	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	3	4	3½	3½	3½	
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	33	199	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36	27⅞	SouBn 2.35b	8	34	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	4½	SOS Con .40	6	34	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	SCarEG 1.48	8	28	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	SoJerin 1.56	9	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Soudwn .15e	5	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24½	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		6	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
16	9½	SpartBkg .80	10	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ 1⅛
8½	5	SpartPS .891	10	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	SpCalE 1.68	7	108	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	SouthCo 1.40	7	461	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	SoInGE 2.40	9	5	34½	34½	34½	
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	17	49	48½	49	
35½	28½	SoNwEnTl 3	10	17	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	13	61	34⅛	33½	33⅞	— 1⅛
59½	48	Sou Ry 2.12	13	89	58⅞	57⅞	58½	+ ⅛
59⅞	44	SouRy pfA 3		2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ½
6½	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24½	19½	SoUnGs 1.76	7	13	20⅞	20	20⅞	— ⅛
29½	15⅞	SouInd .96b	13	7	25½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	10	30	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19½	12⅛	SwstFi pf1.53		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅞	9⅞	SwstPSv .98	10	10	12½	12⅛	12½	
9⅛	5	Sparton .24e	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅞	6⅛	SperryHut 1	11	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	25⅞	SperryR .76	11	505	44⅛	42⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Sprague El		67	8⅛	8	8⅞	+ ½
11⅞	8⅛	Spring M .75	21	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14⅞	SquarD 1.10	14	483	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	24⅛	Squibb .90	17	49	34⅛	33½	33⅞	— 1
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	5	13	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		26	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
40½	33	StBrand 1.14	17	186	38⅛	38	38⅛	
50⅛	28½	StBPaint .32	24	54	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅛
33	22⅛	StOilCal 2	6	184	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
53½	36	StOilInd 2	8	245	43½	43	43	+ ⅛
85⅞	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	172	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	StdPress .40	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	StdPrud .66	16	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅞	12⅞	StanWk 1.84	12	10	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	StaMut Inv		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅛	StaNS 1.10e		6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
95½	40	StauCh 2.40	10	143	100	94⅞	99½	+ 4⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Sterchi .48	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25½	16⅛	SterDrug .70	14	142	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	SterlPre .111	6	28	5½	4⅞	5½	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	11	110	15⅞	13⅞	15⅛	+ 1⅛
21⅞	10⅞	StevensJ .80	12	126	21	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	9	13	27⅞	27½	27½	— ½
22⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	85	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
13	11⅞	StokVC pf 1		s20	12½	12½	12½	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	9	16	57⅞	56	56	— 1½
22⅞	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	4	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Storge Tech	7	36	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

O

Oak Ind .40	11	2	8⅛	8½	8½			
OakInt .72	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛			
OccidPet 1	5	228	5⅞	15⅛	15⅛			
OccidPet wt		30	7⅛	7½	7½	—	⅛	

P-Q

14⅛	11⅛	PacAS 1.30a		20	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.36	8	102	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	6	75	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅞	Pac Lumber	17	16	22	20½	20⅞	
28⅛	23⅛	PacPetr1 .80	13	10	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
31

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¼	12⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	22	16⅞	16	16⅛+	⅛
12½	6¼	StridRite .70	8	17	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
45⅝	19	StuWor 1.32	9	7	44	43½	43½—	½
34½	16	STW pfA1.40		1	32¼	32¼	32¼—	½
4⅛	1¼	Suave Shoe	8	80	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
16½	11¼	SubProGs 1	6	6	14⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅝
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .20	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		6	13½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
37½	25½	SunOil 1r	7	21	28¾	28½	23¾+	⅛
40½	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		47	34⅛	33¾	33¾—	⅝
23⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	14	9	23⅝	23	23¼	
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	91	18¾	18	18¾+	⅝
16½	9	SunshMg .36	15	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅝
27¾	15	SupVal 1.10	8	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	10	29	175	173	174 +	1
6¼	3	SupmkG .20	21	16	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
15½	13	Supm pf1.30		1	14½	14½	14½+	½
23⅞	9⅞	Superscpe	9	190	26½	23	26½+	3⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Sutro Mtn		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13	4	Swank .60g	9	44	12½	12¼	12½	
23¼	12½	Sybron .24	9	86	18¼	18¼	18¼	
41¼	28	Sybron pf2.40		3	37¼	37⅛	37¼+	¼
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

T

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	35	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
4⅛	1¼	Talcott Nat		13	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅞	5	Talley .60	7	44	8	7¾	8	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
18⅝	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	78	18½	18¼	18⅝	
37⅝	22½	Tandy Corp	17	549	36½	35¼	36½+	⅝
19⅝	12	Tandycrft	11	218	19⅝	18½	19⅝+	⅝
8¼	4	Tappan .20		32	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅝
36¼	18	Technicare	28	632	37	33½	36⅝+	1⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	8	9	5½	5⅛	5½	
14¾	5	Technicon	15	655	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝+	1
51	18⅛	Teletronx .24	16	719	51	50½	50⅝—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Telecor .20	8	28	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
29¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	8	67	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
66	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		4	65½	65	65½—	½
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		213	7	6¼	7 +	⅝
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	8	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	19¾	Tenneco 1.76	7	303	29½	29⅛	29½	
109	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	108	107½	107½—	½
20⅝	12¼	TesoroPet 1	4	141	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
27⅝	25½	Tesor pf2.16		88	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2	6	1289	24½	24⅛	24½	⅛
40	29¼	TexComm 1	12	17	38¼	38	38	— ½
39⅝	25½	TexEst 1.70	8	206	31	30⅝	31	+⅜
29⅞	26	TxET pf2.67		8	28	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
23⅛	23½	TexGoT 1.83	8	423	32¼	31⅞	32	+⅛
32⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	31½	31½	31½	
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	6	104	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅛
14¾	8¾	Texstind 1b	11	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
61¾	61	TexInst 1	42	233	116	113¼	115¼+	1
10¾	5¼	Texas Intl	6	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21½	11⅝	TexOGs .01b	8	100	15⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅝
21½	13½	TexPac Ld	17	7	18½	18¼	18¼—	½
25¼	16⅝	TexUtl 1.24	11	591	21¾	21¼	21⅛—	⅝
9	2⅝	Textl Ind		55	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅝
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	24	23⅛	23	23⅛	
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		4	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
24½	15	Textr pfl.40		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	½
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	12	14⅞	14¼	14½—	⅛
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	22	8	37¼	37	37¼+	⅛
11	5	Thomlin .48g	23	4	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	ThomJW .90	34	14	8½	8⅜	8½—	⅛
7	4¼	ThrftDrg .40	17	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	15	185	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
42⅝	25¾	TidwatM .70	6	5	31¼	31	31¼	
16⅞	7¼	Tigerint .40	15	81	15⅞	15¼	15⅞—	⅛
69½	24¾	Timeinc 2	15	34	66	63	66 —	½
21½	10¼	TimeMir .50	15	44	21¼	21¼	21¼—	¼
44¾	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	28	44½	43¾	43¾—	¼
13⅛	8⅝	Tish Rlty		6	12⅛	12	12	
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		5	5	4¾	4¾—	¼
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
24⅞	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	27	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
12⅞	6¼	TonkaCp .40	9	14	12	11¾	12	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	12	23⅝	22½	23⅝+	1
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	18	174	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		244	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
16¾	10⅛	TWA pf 2		10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅝
16¾	6	Transam .62	9	455	10½	10¼	10½	
77	54	Trans pf4.50		1	73⅝	73⅝	73½—	½
22⅝	17½	Tranlnc 1.92		9	22⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	10	22	9½	9¼	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Transcon .45	10	8	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
8½	4⅛	TranOhF .20	5	24	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
20⅛	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	38	19½	19⅛	19½+	¼
29¼	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	16	294	28½	28¼	28½—	¼
35½	27	Travelr pf 2		1	35	35	35	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		110	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.52e		24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
16	10⅝	Trianlnd .90	5	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
13	5⅛	Triang Pac		12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	4	39	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	½
26¼	13¾	Tropican .20	19	123	28	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
28⅞	14¼	TRW In 1.20	10	58	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		3	62	62	62 +	1
63¼	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		4	66¼	66¼	66¼	
13¼	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	57	13	12¾	13	
15⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	4	95	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	⅝
19⅞	8⅛	TycoLb .20e	10	58	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
26⅞	13½	TylerCp .60	5	29	26¼	24⅞	25½—	⅞

U

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	28	322	28⅝	28	28¼—	⅝
29½	13¾	UAL pf.40		1	28¼	28¼	28¼—	⅛
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	5	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	½
14½	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	8	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
28½	25	UGI pf2.25		260	28¼	28¼	28¼+	⅛
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	46	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
3	⅞	UMET Tr		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	7⅛	Unarco .50	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6¾	UnBancp .84	9	26	9½	9¼	9⅜	
86⅛	37¼	UnCamp 2	14	142	84⅝	83½	83½—	1
78⅝	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	16	308	78⅛	69¼	78 +	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Un Commrc	6	14	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	10	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13¼	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	61	14¼	14	14	
27½	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		11	27¼	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	10	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
50⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	24	44⅞	44⅝	44¾+	⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		4	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝—	⅛
82½	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	16	42	79	78⅛	78½—	⅞
3¼	1	Uniona Inc		6	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	8	134	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		2290	80	79½	80 +	1
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		65	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅝
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8½	5	UnICp .72e		3	6½	6⅛	6½	
6⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
15⅞	6⅝	UnGesP .72	7	32	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12½	5⅝	Un Guaranty	16	124	9¼	8¾	9⅛+	¼
24⅝	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	25	24½	24⅛	24½	
12⅛	6½	UnInd .40	6	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
7½	4⅝	UnItin pf.42		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅞	1⅞	UnInn 14	10	46	7	6½	7 +	⅝
12⅞	8⅞	UnJerSk 1.04	7	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
16	10⅝	UnMtAM .80		139	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅝
20	8	Un Nuclr	36	385	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅞
2⅛	1¼	UnitPk Min		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
16	6	UnitRets .48	3	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
333	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	25	36	35⅛	35⅞—	⅝
16	12¼	USFoS 1.11e		5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅝
27½	14½	USGyps 1.60	21	87	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	24	24	24 —	¼
7⅞	2⅝	US Home	21	44	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		64	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	7	20	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	1½	US Rlty Inv		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22½	7⅝	US Shoe .92	10	93	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅝
75⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	7	267	75	73¾	75⅞—	⅛
22	13¾	USTobac .90	11	7	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
62⅛	31⅞	Unit Tech 2	7	290	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝+	⅝
140⅛	39¼	UnTech pf 1		160	126	124⅞	126	⅛
16	12⅞	UnTel 1.12	10	189	16	15⅝	16 +	⅝
2	7-16	UniTel wt		41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21	16⅛	UnTl 2pfl.50		116	21	20¼	20⅝—	⅝
24	19	UnTel pf .50		6	24	23¾	23¾+	⅝
9⅛	3½	Unitrod .05e	12	46	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅛
36½	15⅞	Univer 1.68	6	10	25½	25¼	25½+	⅝
22	10½	UnLeaf 1.72	7	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
18	9½	UOP	12	109	11½	10⅝	11⅛+	⅝
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	138	43	42½	43	
17⅞	9¼	USLIFE .32	8	144	12¾	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8½	UsLife P .96a	11	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
27	12	USM sbn'.20	8	28	27½	26½	27⅛+	⅞
31⅝	19⅞	USM pf2.10		5	32¼	31¼	32¼+	⅝
28½	24½	USM pfl.50		2220	27	26¾	27	⅛
74⅞	39½	Utahint 1a	12	127	51	49⅞	50¼+	¼
29⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	20	29½	29¼	29½+	⅛
31⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		12	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	5	33	24⅝	23⅞	24	
30	20⅛	UV In pfl.26		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	¼

V

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	16	Vallyind .80	3	30	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅝
18½	6⅝	Varian .20	14	1016	15¼	13⅞	15⅛+	1⅛
27⅝	13¾	Veeder .80	17	3	17½	17½	17½	
5¾	3	Ve:dr Co		10	4	3⅞	4	
6¼	2	Venice .20	273	38	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.31e		12	13½	13½	13½	
39⅝	21½	Vetco Offsh	9	79	28⅝	27¼	27⅝—	⅝
27⅞	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	11	120	28½	27¾	28⅛+	¼
10	2¾	Viacom Int	11	29	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
7⅞	3¾	Victor Comp		6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8¾	VaEPw 1.18	6	168	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
89½	70	VaEP pf8.84		250	89½	89½	89½	
79	62	VaEP pf7.72		240	78	78	78	
77½	59¼	VaEP pf7.45		2290	78½	78¼	78½+	1
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		2110	74	73⅝	73½+	1
54½	41	VaEP pf 5		210	55	55	55 +	½
45	39	VaEP pf4.20		2100	43	43	43	
29⅝	25¾	VaEP pf2.90		20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3¾	Vornado Inc	16	18	5⅞	5½	5¾+	⅛
15⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .68	7	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	7	7	36½	36¼	36¼	

W

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	16¼	Wachovia .76	9	10	22	21¾	22 —	⅛
4⅞	2	Wach Rlty		10	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
15⅛	10	Walgreen 1	10	20	14⅞	14½	14⅞—	⅛
44	25⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	23	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
25¼	14⅞	WallBus .60	9	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6	WallMu .80a	5	28	14	13¾	13⅞	
15¾	11⅝	WalMart .06	22	19	14½	14	14½—	⅛
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .1 0	19	101	14½	13½	14¼+	½
11⅝	4⅝	WardFd .40	15	4	9	9	9 —	⅛

Because of communications difficulties the New York Stock Exchange reports for listings beginning with X, Y and Z were not received for this edition.

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual, disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. k—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-ds—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 22

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4¼	AAR Cp .20	23	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
6½	1¾	Action .10e	10	48	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅝
2⅞	¾	Adam Rosal	7	28	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅜
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		24	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
14	6	AdobeO .10e	10	31	11	10¾	11	
4⅝	2	A&EPlast P	4	7	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
17⅞	½	Aegis Corp	7	124	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Aeronca Inc		3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	1½	AffilCap .88f		5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
7-16	1-16	Affil Cap wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Affi Hstp .20	7	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
.4¼	2	After Six .16	5	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾—	¼
8⅛	3½	AirxcEl .39e	7	74	9¼	8¼	9⅛+	1⅛
25	10	Alan Wood		2	11½	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	4	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn	6	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅞	5¾	Alcolac .15e	7	1	8	8	8 —	¼
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		273	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
25	20	AllegA pfC 3		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1½	AllegA wtO		10	2½	2⅛	2½	
2⅝	⅞	AllegA wtN		22	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅝
7⅞	3¾	Alles Cp wt		2	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
1½	1	AlldArtin wi		42	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
20⅝	13¼	AlldThr 1.40	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Altamil Co	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		166	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1-16
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
1⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	7	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	AMAX wt		7	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
5⅝	¼	AHessLL wt		76	⅝	5-16	5-16—	1-16
8⅝	5	AmBilfrt .50	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	12	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
⅝	1-16	ACenMat wt		3	1⅛	⅛	⅛	
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		18	3⅛	3	3	
7⅞	3¾	Am Intl Plct	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
19¾	7¾	AmMizeA .50	4	18	17⅞	16¾	17	
19⅛	8⅛	AmMizeB .50	4	4	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMcd Inns		26	5	5	5	
3⅛	1	Am Rlty Tr		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅝
4¾	2	A SafEq .11f	28	13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	A SciEn .07e	14	381	16½	14¼	16¼+	2¼
9¼	4¾	Arwood .40a	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	38	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	5⅝	AshIOC .20a	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10½	4⅝	Aspro .20e	6	4	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1	Astrex Inc		37	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
7⅝	½	Atco Ind	37	1	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
2⅛	¾	AT1 Inc		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
11⅞	2⅝	Atl Richf wt		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	AtlCMB .09e	9	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		19	2	1⅞	2	
22⅝	12¾	Augustinc .15		13	12⅞	12⅞	13 —	¼
19⅝	10	Austral Oil	11	27	13¾	13⅝	13¾—	½
9⅛	4¼	Auto Train	13	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg		46	4¼	3⅝	4¼+	⅝
8⅞	3⅝	Autmat Red		5	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44	21⅝	AutoSw .84	15	5	38¼	38¼	38¼—	⅝
3⅝	2	AVEMC .07		18	3	2⅞	3	
7¼	3	AVX Corp		13	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
6⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	5	30	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅝

B

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15f	6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
6	4	BaldwS .32a		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		13	14¼	14	14¼+	½
1	⅝	BansPon wt		5	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
6⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl 1r	350	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
6⅝	⅞	Banner .06	5	1	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Barclay .84	71	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Barnwel Ind	64	5	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Barry R .24f	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	6	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	BartlSp .20	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	20	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Baruch Fost	23	9	1

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 22

Continued from preceding page.

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
		Fly Ola Oil	5	26	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		Foodrm .15a	4	8	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
		FordCan .50	6	210	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
		Forest City		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		FosWhP .40	11	21	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
		Frankhn .32	6	3	7	7	7 —	⅛
		Franz .44a	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
		Frecnilo 1b	8	5	18½	18	18½+	⅝
		Friedm .18a	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Frier Ind		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Frightnp .55i	8	16	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		Frightronic	31	152	17⅝	1	17⅝+	⅝
		Frischs .50b	4	3	8	8	8 —	⅛
		Frontier Air	9	98	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
		FrontrAir pf		1	32	32	32	
		FrontAir wt		18	3½	3¼	3¼+	⅛
		G						
		Galaxy Cat	12	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
		Garan .32a	7	10	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
		Garcia Corp		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
		Garland Co		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Gaylord Nat		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Gearhart .48	7	28	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
		Gen Ed Svc	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		G Empl .20g		2	2	2	2	
		G Housewar		11	2	2	2	
		Genge Inc		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
		Geon Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Gerber Scl		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		GiantFd .80	3	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
		Giant Y .40g	67	85	6⅞	6½	6½+	⅛
		Gilbert Cos		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Gladding Cp		12	2⅝	2½	2½	
		Glasrock Pr	30	16	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
		Glatfelter 2	3	18	31	31	31 +	⅛
		Glen Ger .16	1	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
		GlenDis .231	13	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅝
		Globeln .40a	6	6	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		Glosser .20	1	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅝
		Gloucstr En	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Globtatt .24	13	4	4	4	4	
		Golden Cycl		11	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
		GoldnW .10e	11	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Goldfield Cp	14	15	15-16	15	15	
		Goodrich wt		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		GorrnR .90a	8	4	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
		Gouldinc wt		19	1	13-16	1	
		GrandA .15g	9	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		GrandCtl .30	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7½+	⅛
		Gr Am Ind	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		GrBastin Per		66	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Gr Lk Ch .30	28	44	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅝
		GtSoufS .10r	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Greenman	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		GREIT .48	6	15	7	7	7 —	⅛
		GRI Co .40	4	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Grieshk .90e	9	4	16	15	15 +	⅛
		Grow C .32b	9	1	7	6⅝	7	⅛
		Gruen Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		GSC Eq .40c	20	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		GTI Corp		29	1	1	1	+1-16
		Guilford .20	12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		GulfMRIt wt		9	1-16	1-16	1-16	-1-32
		GlfOnCan 1	9	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
		GulfRep Fin	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		GlfStrm LD	17	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		H						
		Hallwkot .45	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		HamptnD .16p	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Hanover Petr	20	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		Harland .32	12	9	19	19	19 —	⅛
		Harnin .30b	6	123	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
		HartzM .05e	15	27	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
		Harvey Grp		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	-1-16
		Hasbrp Ind	15	2	4	4	4	⅛
		HawaiA .10r	15	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Health Clm	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Helbnn .60tg		11	11	1	1⅝	
		Her Maj .48	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Highlnd Cap		2	4	4	4	
		Hiptronic .20	14	44	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅛
		Holly Corp	4	11	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
		Horn Hardrt		6	4	5½	5½+	⅛
		HospM .55e	7	6	6⅝	6	6⅝—	⅛
		Ve HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	-1-32
		Hosp Mtr In	31	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Hotelin 1.40	10	3	13	13	13 +	⅝
		HousRon .20	3	12	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
		House Vi .32	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		HoustOil .60	11	246	33⅝	33	33⅝—	⅝
		Howell .05e	3	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
		Hubelb 1.40	10	10	32½	32½	32½—	⅝
		Hudson Gen		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
		Huffman .40		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅝
		HunMlt .05e	4	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
		HuskyO .80	5	26	20½	20	20	
		Hycel Inc	31	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		HydroTrd .1e	3	22	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	⅝
		I						
		ICS Cp .20e	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		ICH Cp .32f	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		ICM R 1.29e	7	16	8½	8⅝	8½	
		ImpChi .24e	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		ImpGrp .08e	12	1	1½	1½	1½	
		ImpOil A .80	13	110	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
		Incotern A	9	27	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
		Inflight Sec	4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Instron		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Instrum Sys	20	44	1	1	1	
		InsSy pf.25e		2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
		Intermedco	7	33	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		IntlAlum .20	4	9	8½	8	8 —	⅛
		Intl Bankgr	12	14	19⅝	19⅝	19½—	⅛
		Int Cour .24	17	36	21⅝	20⅝	21½+	⅝
		Int Foodsvc		16	7	7⅝	7	
		IntGenin .70	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Int Proteins		5	2	2	2 —	⅛
		Intl Stretch		46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		IntStrCon .25	10	11	32½	32	32	
		Interhotel		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
		Interpool	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		Interway Cp		1	7⅝	6⅝	7	
		Investm Fin		3	1½	1½	1½	
		Invivers A	6	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	
		InvDivers B	6	18	7⅝	7½	7½	
		InvestRE .Tr	208	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Ionics Inc	14	6	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
		Ireland .36e	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		ISC Fnl .20	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		IsraelD 1.29e		1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
		ITI Corp	12	12	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
		J						
		Jacobsn .40e	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Jamesvy .12b	6	4	5⅝	5	5½+	⅛
		Jeannet .20b	7	4	11	11	11 +	⅛
		Jetronic Ind	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		John Pd .30	12	44	17	14½	14½—	⅛
		Juniper Pet	9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Jupiter Ind	27	2	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
		K						
		K Tatin .15e	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Kaiserind .25	6	87	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
		KameMill wt		5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝
		Kaneb .90b	7	60	21½	21½	21½+	⅝
		KayCp .02e		2	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		KenwinS .34	16	14	NestLM	.16e	3⅝	3⅝
		Kewanee .43a	8	1004	21⅝	19½	21 +	1⅝
		Key Co .68		2	2	2	2	
		Keystnd .30	4	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	
		Kln Ark Cp	7	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		KingRd .10e	14	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Kinstip .20	5	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		Kit Mfg		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Kleinerts		1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
		KnickT .05e	6	7	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
		Kolmorg .40	12	25	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
		KohnStr .20	8	5	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅝
		L						
		LaBarge .04	4	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
		LafyRad .36	15	280	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅝
		Lake Shore	19	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		LakeNaur .20	13	20	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
		LaPalmr .20e	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		La Rginta A	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		LaTeur Bck	19	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		LCA Cp .45	25	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		LCA Cp wt		12	5-16	5-16	5-16	
		LeaRond .28	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Leath Co .36	12	4	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
		Lee Pharm		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Lehigh Pres	3	4	3⅝	3	3 +	⅛
		Leigh Pr .40	8	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		LeshRay .40	8	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
		Levitttn .20	7	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		LewisBF .24	5	19	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
		Lightolr .04e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Lincoln Am	28	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Lloyds Elec	3	27	8⅝	7½	8⅝+	1
		Lodgeb .12e	5	13	3	3	3	
		Loktron .40a	8	14	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
		LowrThe wt		35	6½	6⅝	6½	
		LTVCorp wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Lundy Elec	42	8	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅝
		Lynch Corp		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		M						
		MacRod Ind		17	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Magnaprd .40	14	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
		Manefdf .10	11	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Marinduq B	72	8	1-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	
		MarkCt .16e	5	17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
		Marlene Ind	4	22	7⅝	7½	7⅝	-⅛
		Marshal Ind	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		MarrPr .50e	9	21	25⅝	25½	25½—	1⅝
		Masind .10e	8	8	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
		Masmelin .20	7	8	31⅝	30½	31	
		MautBro .10	7	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		McCro wt n		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		McCutO .80i	10	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		McDonh .70	5	1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
		McIntsh .50	5	5	8½	8	8½—	⅛
		MDC Corp	8	5	1½	1⅛	1½	
		Means FW 1	6	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
		Medalist .40b	6	10	6½	6⅝	6½	
		Media Grp		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	-1-16
		Medpnco .12	6	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		MedtrGn .34	18	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
		Megolnt .16	4	65	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
		Mem Co .60	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Metrocare		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Metro Grig		3	1	1	1	
		Mich Genl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		MichSug 1a	1	6	15	15	15 +	⅛
		Mich S pf.54		10	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		MidldSex .20	7	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Migo Elect	7	97	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
		Miller H		1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
		MillerWo .40	12	59	37	35	36½+	⅝
		Mill Roy .20e	9	8	13⅝	10⅝	13⅝—	⅝
		MoPac 1.20	8	152	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
		Mitchll 1.57i	5	195	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅝
		Mile Cp .16	6	12	4	4	4 —	⅛
		Molycrp wt		26	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
		Moog .40	5	6	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
		MogGfh .60e		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Morton S .32	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		MtWstl 1.20	18	2	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
		Mov Star .32	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Movielab	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		MPB Cp .78	5	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
		MPO Video		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		MultiAm .20	11	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		MWA .40b	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		N						
		NardeM .20	4	9	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
		Nat Alfalfa	12	10	5	5	5	
		Nat CSS	9	205	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅛
		NatHdkr Ent		10	1	⅞	1	+1-16
		Natind wt		10	1½	1½	1½	
		NKinney Cp		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		NMedEn .24	5	38	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
		Nat Paragn	17	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Nat Patent	41	165	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		NatWHo .28	14	34	20	19	20 +	1⅝
		Nelly Don	5	2	2⅝	2	2 —	⅛
		Nelson LB	25	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
		Neonex .05	17	2	1½	1⅝	1½	
		NestLM .16e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		NENucir .30	18	5	22⅝	22	22 +	⅛
		NHamp .50e	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
		New Idria		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	-1-16
		Newpark Res	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		N Proc .25e	16	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
		NYTimes .60	10	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
		NewbE .16b	4	8	8	8	8	
		NiagFSv .40	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅝
		Noel Indust	7	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
		Nortek Inc	4	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		NorAm Ray	14	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		NorCon Oils	20	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		N IPS pf4.25		230	48⅝	48½	48½+	⅛
		Novo Corp		22	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛
		Nuclear Dat	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		O						
		Oakwd Hom	10	22	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
		Offshore Co	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		Ohio Art .24	17	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
		Ohio5 1.40a	3	32	36½	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
		Oh Seally .40	10	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		Olla Ind	4	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		OnLine Sys	13	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
		OOKlein Cop	z1	10	40	40½	40½+	2½
		Orthmnjr		29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		OrioleHo .20	7	47	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅝
		Outdr Sport	6	4	3½	3½	3½	
		OverthDr .40	13	4	8	8	8 +	⅛
		Ozark Air		14	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
		P						
		P&F Indust		77	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		PGEdpt 1.30	5	3	18⅝	18	18⅝	
		Pac PL pf 5	z	100	56	56	56	
		PaHCorp .24	16	72	28⅝	27⅝	28½+	⅝
		PanOcean O	114	103	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Pandl Bradf	15	29	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
		Pantasot .10e	5	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
		ParkCh .40a	7	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
		Park El .10e	3	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Parsons .70e	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
		Part Fashion	22	27	3⅝	3⅝	3½+	⅝
		Patagonia		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
		PatoCG .45e	3	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		PatrkP .86i	5	42	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
		Pexall .60e	6	z200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
		Pemcor Inc	13	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		PennEng .60	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		PepBoys 1	6	3	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
		PepCom .44	4	4	11⅝	11	11	
		PerinCp .36	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Permanor		88	⅝	1½	1½	
		Pertec Corp	5	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Petro Lewis		11	7⅝	7	7½	
		Phoenix Sil	6	36	4	3⅝	3⅝	
		PicNPay .16	8	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
		Piedmont In		6	3	3	3	
		PionTx .85a	3	17	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
		PitDsMoin 1	12	1	18	18	18	
		PitWVa .56a	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Pittway Cp	13	17	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	⅝
		Plant Ind	22	3	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
		Plantnc .2	12	20	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
		Plaza Rlt In		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
		Plaza Rlt wt		22	⅝	3-32	3-32	
		PneuSca .60	10	z330	13⅝	13	13	
		Pneumo .80	5	42	14½	13⅝	13½—	⅛
		Pojoran Pd		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Polychr .20f	14	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		Prairie Oil	21	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Pratt Lmb 1	16	1	12	12	12	
		Prent Hall 1	13	18	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
		PrimMt .12e	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		ProvGas .80	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		PrdRIE .12e	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		PrudBds .24	6	47	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		PSA Inc wt		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		PSCol pf4.25		225	47½	47½	47½+	⅛
		Pulte Hmes	.46	10	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
		PumpGrd 1a	12	6	3	3	3	
		R						
		Racon .20a	3	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		Ranchrs Ex	10	23	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
		RangrO Cap	40	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Ransbrg .80	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
		RapdAm wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Rath Pack	7	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
		RealEsI 1.40	11	1	15⅝	15⅝	15½+	⅛
		RltRet 1.85e	8	5	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
		REDM Co	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Refrig Tms	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Rel Grp wt		115	⅝	9-16	9-16	+1-16
		Rem Ar .30a	7	14	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
		RepMtn wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Rep NY .88	4	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
		ResCntl .08	28	43	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
		ResistInk .50	7	26	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
		RestrntInl A	3	21	2⅝	2⅝	2½+	⅛
		RestrntInl B	4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Rest Assoc	5	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		RET Inc Fd	26	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛	
		Rex Noreco	20	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		RH Med Svc	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Robjet Prod	19	4	4⅝	4⅝+	1½	
		Richton Int	4	25	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
		Riley Co	8	26	13⅝	13⅝	13½+	⅛
		RioAlgm 1	16	9	32	30⅝	32	
		RisdonM .36	22	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		RLC Corp	13	25	7	7	7 +	⅛
		Robintech	3	72	24	23½	24 +	⅛
		Roblin Ind	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Rockwy .36	6	2	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
		Rogers Corp	.56	11	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝—	⅝
		Rondo Telep	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Roszmor Cp		7	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
		RoyBusn Fd	2	2	½	½	½	
		RPE Prod	16	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		RSC Indust	11	16	2⅝	2½	2½	
		RudSick Cp	25	19	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
		Rudick pf.56		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Russo Ind		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Russell .72	4	6	14½	14	14 +	⅛
		Rust Crft .40	4	31	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
		RyanH .40	15	20	22⅝	22½	22½—	½
		Ryersgn Hov		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		S						
		SafranSy A	3	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Salem .24i	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		Samboy .15e	12	312	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
		SCarlo 1.26e		8	8½	8½	8½	
		SanJW 2.40	7	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
		Sargent Ind	11	22	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
		Schiller Ind	7	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
		SchoolP .40	9	2	8

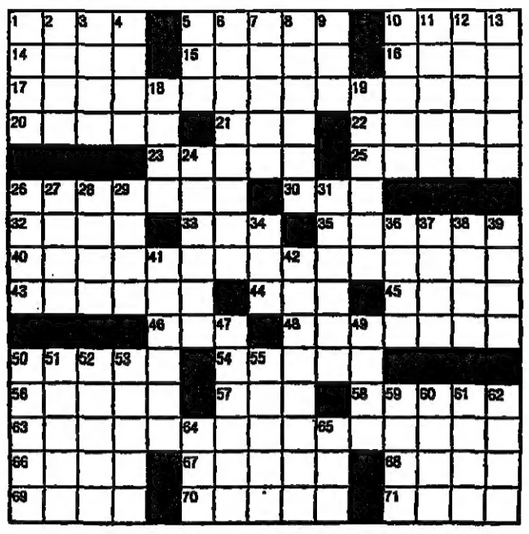
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Used the bus
5 Cry of disgust
10 Dead Sea kingdom
14 Dedicated
15 Verdi's country
16 —— eye
17 Postcard wheeze
20 Roofing material
21 Part of a film dog's name
22 Sea eagles
23 Locations
25 Supplies
26 Sidetracked
30 Chemical suffix
32 Let up on
33 Delaware Water ——
35 Out of bed
40 Postcard wheeze
43 Of a foot bone
44 Savings-book entry: Abbr.
45 Cleaving tool
46 Occasion for two
48 Most bleak
50 Preference
54 Barker's harangue
56 Willow
57 Japanese coin
58 Caustic
63 Postcard wheeze
66 Suffix in zoology
67 Show off
68 Later
69 Prefix for gram
70 Nostradamus and others
71 Large amounts

DOWN

1 Cheering words
2 White House room
3 Prima donna
4 Make revisions
5 Poke's occupant
6 Gazed intently
7 Eucharistic elements
8 Alicia ——, Cuban ballerina
9 Neighbor of Mont.
10 Rhythm
11 Sheeplike
12 Prepared to fire
13 "—— this house"
18 Undiluted
19 Puts off
24 Entertain
26 Paving stone
27 Laughter
28 Customer
29 Kind of paper
31 French novelist
34 Greek letter
36 Chancy
37 Royal address
38 Genesis name
39 "Eye of ——, and toe of frog"
41 Hash house
42 Georgia Tech grad
47 Convince
49 Wings
50 Namely
51 Digression
52 Hemp fiber
53 Giggle
55 Small bird
59 Noisy bird
60 Gambling center
61 Inflexible
62 Rooms
64 Goddess of plenty
65 Hospital V.I.P.'s



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Rain
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	10	50	Overcast
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—	—	Unavailable
ISTANBUL	19	66	Clear
LAS PALMAS	10	50	Clear
LISBON	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	18	64	Clear
LOS ANGELES	—4	25	Cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Clear
MILAN	12	54	Clear
MONTREAL	—18	0	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—6	21	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	—5	23	Clear
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	—1	30	Clear
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Cloudy
SOFIA	0	32	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Cloudy
TEHRAN	12	54	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	61	Cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	1	34	Overcast
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	39	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 22, 1976

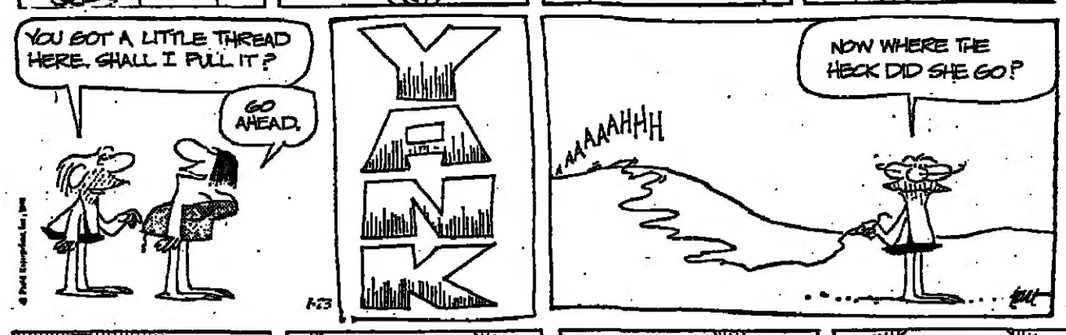
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.08
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.36
Austral. Select Fd.	$0.30 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF814.45
— (d) Conbar	SF779
— (d) Grober	SF365
— (d) Stockbar	SF694
(w) Brownivest	$13.44
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.78
(d) Can. Segur. Growth Fd.	$4.84
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.37
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.17
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.81
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,076
(d) Caribico Open-End	$114.80
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.13
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$633.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.74
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.73
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.77
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF566
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF70.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF69.35
— (d) Energievalor	SF63
— (d) Usec	SF671
— (d) Europavalor	SF129.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.13
(w) D.G.O.	$39.87
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.20
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.50
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,048
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM23.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM75.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$15.04
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$51.02
— (w) Fidelity Equitelia	$8.57
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.82
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$25.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.87
(d) Fiducem	BF978
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$120.34
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.65
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.11
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$29.87
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$53.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$55.01
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,751
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF72.04
(d) Fonditalia	$10.83
(d) Fund of Nations	$6.24
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$8.68
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.38
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$11.45
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$27.37
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.96
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.58
(w) Hansmann Holdg. NV.	$5.679
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.32
(d) Icofund	$9.75
(d) Interfit	SF305.05
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.52
(w) Intermarket Fund	$103.03
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$73.82
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.00
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.02
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.09
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.11
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.72
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$15.14
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,586
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.96
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$18.23
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$26.70
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
— (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.	SF399
— (w) L&BT Income Fund	SF354.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.76
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.01
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.75
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.13
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.38
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.99
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.14
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.00
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,808
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,842
(d) Rentinvest	LF858
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.74
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.09
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF60.69
Share Realty N.V.	$14.75
Share International N.V.	$4.51
SEFBO:	
— (w) Sefbo (N.A.V.)	$12.51
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSP Fund	SF24.57
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.77
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.34
(w) SMR Special Fund	DM92.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est.	SF1,550
— (r) Securswiss	SF894
(d) Soros Fund	$180.94
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF472
— (d) Intervalor	SF67.90
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF386
— (d) Swisavalor New Ser.	SF309.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF78.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF95.30
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. Sgd.	$24.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$34.50
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.25
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF37
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF74.50
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF80.35
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF90
— (d) Globinvest	SF68
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF241
— (d) Sa'ti South Afr. Sh.	SF195.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr. Est.	SF174.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.95
— (d) Europafonds	DM23
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.40
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.15
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM60.45
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.95
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$13.61
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.05
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,235.52
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,497.18
(d) World Equity Gth Fd.	$411.48
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.76
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,543.22

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid; Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS

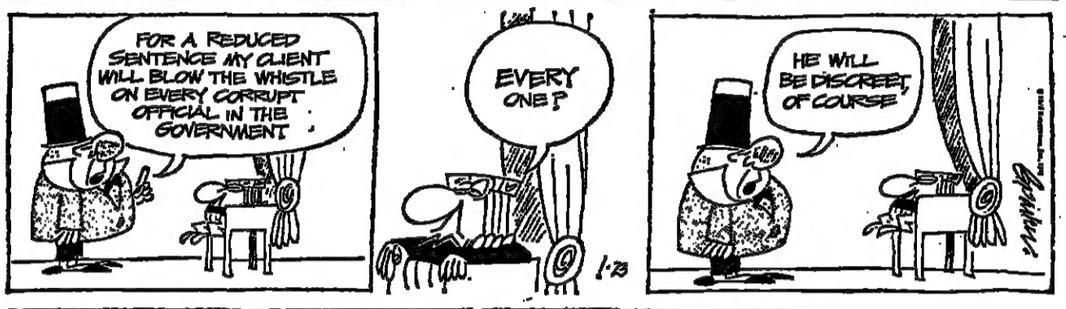
B.C.



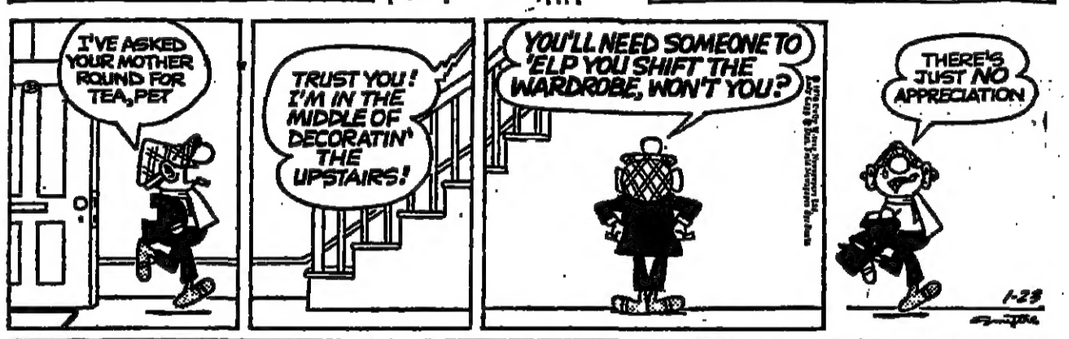
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

BUT AS DESMOND'S TASK PROCEEDS...

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RETEX

IPEEC

INGALD

GWEEDD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: IN "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANSY MESSY DINITY PRIMED

Answer: *You don't do it on your own property!* —TRESPASS

BOOKS

THE TIME OF ILLUSION

By Jonathan Schell. Knopf. 392 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE true purpose of Jonathan Schell's marvelously cool and lucid book, "The Time of Illusion," unfolds itself only gradually. At first it appears that this history of the Nixon administration, most of which appeared earlier as six installments in the New Yorker magazine, is simply trying to set the record straight. To this day it remains difficult to recall the years from 1968 to 1974 with any sort of retrospective clarity. We saw the public record unfolding all along, but the secret side of it did not begin to come out until the spring of 1973, and when it did, as Schell scarcely need remind us, "...the history of half a decade (came) pouring out all at once, (and) the papers were stuffed with more news than even the most diligent reader could absorb."

So it appears at first that Schell is simply reviewing reality by knitting public and secret events together—for instance, the speech that President Nixon delivered from the Moscow summit on the evening of May 28, 1972, calling for "a more peaceful world," and the intensified bombing of North Vietnam and the break-in to the Watergate complex, all of which were occurring at precisely the same time. And it seems that he merely wants to see the shape and the stages of the Nixon years more coherently. Which he unquestionably makes us do.

Then gradually it begins to look as if Schell has come up with a more eloquent way of indicting the Nixon administration than mere polemic would permit. For by juxtaposing events both public and secret, he is able to demonstrate persuasively how President Nixon almost always did just the opposite of what he said he was doing, whether it was waging war on foreign and domestic enemies while calling for "a more peaceful world," or stirring the country up while calling for Americans to calm down, or further centralizing the federal bureaucracy while advocating its decentralization.

And by reconstructing the full story of the nightmare, Schell can toss off such drily ironic observations as the following: (Of Nixon's claim that he wante protect the secrecy of the P tagon Papers in order to sp the end of the Vietnam w "The situation was a histor novelty. The nation had presidents who took emerge actions in the name of winn the war, but it had never bef had one who took emergency tion in the name of leavin war." (Of the decisions to in favor" of Pakistan during Indian-Pakistani conflict) "Pl ly someone had put India on enemies list, and it seemed have been the President ... w was new was that the target retribution in this case was Joe Namath or Barbra Streis but a nation of 500 million p ple."

But after reconstructing Nixon years, Schell sets forth explanatory thesis that, one in retrospect, he has been d ing at all along. It was shallow perversity that ca Nixon to attack the Ameri rule of law and to assume "r dictatorial powers." It was cause he was trapped by a dil ma that had evolved when nuc strategists (in particular Mar Taylor and Henry Kissinger) tried to substitute more flex military postures for John Fo Dulles's doctrine of massive tiation.

Nuclear power was an al nothing proposition and ther paralyzing to anyone wieldin the Taylor-Kissinger theory w What was needed was a wa establish the image of nuc credibility without having to to Dulles's brink. By and in the 1960s Vietnam was perc ed as the means to establish image of American credibi John F. Kennedy discovered Lyndon B. Johnson embraced Nixon not only embraced it identified himself with it. He everything—the presidency, law, the American policy, world order—became subordin to it in his mind. *"L'im c'était Nixon."*

It is a gloomy thesis, not much because it poses a ma olence greater than the perve ty of a single man as beca as Schell concludes, despite end of "this particular episode the story of the nuclear dil ma," the "nuclear dilemma self" has not been resolved.

Still, by persuasively connect the Nixon years to the la dilemmas of our time, Schell elevated a shabby political st to the level of tragedy. And closes his deeply intelligent b not with feelings of vindicat or outrage, but with a sense understanding and equanim that only tragedy can evoke.

Christopher Lehmann-Haup a book critic for The New Y Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	P	A		S	E	T	T	O		E	B	B	S
E	X	A	M		E	T	H	O	S		H	O	R	A
L	I	M	P		R	O	O	M	S		D	U	E	L
T	S	P		T	A	I	M	E				G	A	L
		H	O	O	P	L	A		E	I	G	H	T	Y
H	O	L	D	T	H	E	S	E	T	R	U	T	H	S
S	W	E	D	E		J	O	N	E	S				
T	E	T		A	R	E	N	A			S	T	E	
			G	C	L	E	F			F	A	C	E	S
T	O	B	E	S	E	L	F	E	V	I	D	E	N	T
A	N	I	T	A	S		E	L	E	V	E	N		
K	E	N			C	R	A	N	E		A	N	D	
E	T	A	L		P	O	S	I	T		E	R	I	E
T	O	R	E		A	L	O	N	E		N	I	N	E
H	A	T	S		W	A	N	E	D		S	O	A	P

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

Experts get a great deal of mileage out of a bid that average players tend to neglect: the low-level cue-bid in the opponents' suit. In nearly all situations it bears a simple message: "My hand is much better than you think. I am hoping for game. Please tell me more about your hand."

On the diagrammed deal, North made use of the cue-bid after he had made a take-out double. The more obvious bid was a raise of the one-spade response to three spades, but the cue-bid would have had an advantage if followed up with a simple bid of two spades. This would have allowed the partnership to remain at the eight-trick level if South had held a yarborough.

North's third-round jump to three spades was an overbid, since he had already indicated substantial additional strength, but the result was not affected. Over a two-spade bid from North at his third turn South would have persevered to game.

The opening lead of the club king was helpful up to a point, but South still faced considerable playing problems. The club ace won the first trick and the diamond queen was led for a finesse. West refused to cover, and the next lead was a club toward the jack. West put up his queen and played another club safely, putting dummy on lead with the jack. The declarer threw a heart from his hand, and faced the problem of a lack of entries to his hand.

He cashed the diamond ace and the spade ace, and made a key play of the spade ten. He was willing to give up a possible overtrick if the spade queen was doubleton, but he wanted to insure an entry to his hand with the jack in other situations. T play gave him an easy road 10 tricks with a normal 3-2 trum division, and also guarded agai the actual 4-1 split.

If West had refused to w the contract would have be made by playing the ace of hea and a small heart to the ki However, West took his que

After a club return, for exa ple, South could have made the remaining tricks by ruff in his hand and taking a hea finesse. West made a reasona attempt by leading the diamo king, but South was in cont He ruffed with the spade king the dummy, led to the spade ja and led his winning diamond ja Sooner or later West could sc his spade nine, the master tru but that was the third and l trick for the defense.

Today's Hand

NORTH
♠ A K 10 7
♡ A Q 10 4
◇ A 3
♣ J 6 5

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ Q 9 5 2	♠ 6
♡ K 3	♡ J 9 8 2
◇ K 10 5	◇ 8 7 4 2
♣ K Q 10 4	♣ 9 8 3 2

SOUTH
♠ J 8 4 3
♡ 7 6 5
◇ Q J 9 6
♣ A 7

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club king.

Top Right-Handed Pitchers

berts, Lemon Elected to Hall of Fame

Associated Press.

berts during his peak, in 1955, on the mound for the Philadelphia Phillies.

United Press International.

non holds photo of himself (left) and Roberts when they were top hurlers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Robin Roberts and Bob Lemon, a pair of tireless right-handers who posted 20-victory seasons 13 times between them from 1948-56, were elected today to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Roberts, a 20-game winner six consecutive years for the Philadelphia Phillies from 1950-55, and Lemon, who had seven 20-victory campaigns for the Cleveland Indians from 1948-56, easily received the required 75 per cent of the vote necessary for election after narrowly missing last year.

With 291 votes required for election in a balloting of 388 members, Roberts was named on 337 ballots, Lemon received 305. Roberts, now a 49-year-old broker and part-time announcer for the Phillies, missed by nine votes last year while Lemon, a 55-year-old pitching coach for the New York Yankees, was 39 votes short.

The late Gil Hodges, a slugging first baseman for the Brooklyn and Los Angeles Dodgers during the 1950s, finished third in this year's voting, 58 votes shy of election. Rounding out the top 10 vote-getters were Enos Slaughter (187), Eddie Mathews (189), Pee Wee Reese (186), the late Nellie Fox (174), Duke Snider (159), Phil Rizzuto (149) and Red Schoendienst (129).

"This is a double pleasure for me to go in with Lem," Roberts said. "I think you gentlemen [baseball writers] should know I'm the only guy they ever called on the phone who didn't make it. They called me last year and told me I was nine votes short. I said a lot of bad things about you gentlemen, but today I take it all back."

Roberts and Lemon are the 122d and 123d members of the Hall of Fame, but only the 52d and 53d elected since the Cooperstown, N.Y., shrine was founded in 1938. Roberts's election came in his fourth year on the ballot. It took Lemon 12 years to gain the necessary support for election.

Roberts and Lemon were easily the dominant pitchers in their respective leagues during their prime. Both toiled upward of 275 and 300 innings a year and both were "thinking man's pitchers" who used their brains as well as their natural talents to outfox batters.

Roberts, who compiled a 286-245 lifetime record for the Phillies and two other major league clubs from 1948 through 1966, was a control artist who averaged only one walk every five innings throughout his career. He compiled successive won-lost records of 20-11, 21-15, 28-7, 23-16, 23-15 and 23-14 from 1950-55 and in each of those years pitched between 304 and 347 innings.

Lemon, who started his career as an outfielder and third baseman, compiled a 207-128 record for the Cleveland Indians from 1946 through 1958.

Beginning with the 1948 season, Lemon posted successive records of 20-14, 22-10, 23-11, 17-14, 22-11, 21-15, 23-7, 18-10 and 20-14. During that period he led the American League in innings pitched three times and led or tied for the lead in victories three times. He also posted 31 career shutouts, including 10 during the 1948 season.

He also was an excellent fielder and a dangerous hitter. He holds the major league record for double plays in one season by a pitcher with 15 in 1953.

Often used as a pinch-hitter, Lemon batted .232 lifetime and hit 37 career homers.

Rosi Mittermaier (left) and Cindy Nelson after yesterday's slalom.

AP.

Mittermaier 1st In Slalom Event

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 22 (UPI).—World Cup leader Rosi Mittermaeir of West Germany won the women's slalom today after placing last in yesterday's downhill event and said, "I just wanted to prove that I still know how to ski."

Mittermaier, 25, one of the steadiest performers on the World Cup circuit, was 54th and nearly 39 seconds behind the winner in yesterday's downhill, held in very unusual conditions on a five-inch-thick layer of new snow.

But she came back strong in today's slalom despite a mishap shortly before the finish, when she nearly fell but regained control to win in 78.09 seconds.

Claudia Giordani of Italy was second in 78.57 and Cindy Nelson, the 20-year-old U.S. downhill specialist, was third in 78.99.

Mittermaier's victory in the next to last World Cup slalom before next month's Olympics gave her a comfortable lead in the World Cup standings with 184 points, ahead of Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland, 138, and Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland, 120.

Morerod, winner of two slaloms and two giant slaloms earlier this season, led after the first heat but fell in the second.

Other prominent nonfinishers included Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, Lindy Cochran of the United States and Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

Pamela Behr of West Germany was fourth in 79.18, Patricia Emonet of France fifth in 79.26 and Danielle Debernard of France sixth in 79.43.

West German skiers underlined their strength in slalom racing by not only winning the race but also placing four in the top 10.

France had three skiers in the top 10 and Austria, Italy and the United States one each in this important pre-Olympic test.

Switzerland, after dominating nearly all the slalom and giant slalom races earlier this season, was not represented in the top 10.

"I slipped in one of the tricky gates shortly before the steep part of the second run," Morerod said. "I tried to regain control, but failed."

Morerod was considered a certain winner of the race after clocking the best time of 38.23 in the first heat, but she spoiled her chances by misjudging a gate combination in the second run.

The two-day meet, counting toward the Alpine combined, earned Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland 25 additional World Cup points. Zurbriggen won the Alpine combined with 33.76 points, ahead of Austrian Monika Kaserer and Betsy Clifford of Canada.

Women's Slalom

1. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 78.09.
2. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 78.57.
3. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 78.99.
4. Pamela Behr, W. Ger., 79.18.
5. Patricia Emonet, France, 79.26.
6. Daniele Debernard, France, 79.43.
7. Fabienne Serrat, France, 79.46.
8. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 79.52

World Cup Standings

1. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 184 pts.
2. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz., 138.
3. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz., 120.
4. Danièle Debernard, France, and Brigitte Totschnig, Austria, 119.
5. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 106.

3 Lancias Leading Final Rally Stage

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Italy's Sandro Munari, on the brink of his third Monte Carlo Rally victory in five years, tonight led three Lancias into the final stage of the event with the aim of a 1-2-3 sweep.

Munari and co-driver Silvio Maiga were in the first of the Lancia Stratos that occupied the first three places at the end of the rally's third stage, and with dry roads ahead and their closest rival 3 minutes, 58 seconds behind, looked set for victory.

The final stage, held in the mountains behind Monaco, featured nine special speed tests. It was scheduled to finish at 8:35 a.m. tomorrow.

Munari set the fastest time in 10 of the 14 specially timed sections in the two opening stages and, with a total lack of snow on the roads, he was expected to expand his lead of 1 minute, 25 seconds over second-placed Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden in a second Stratos.

"I won't be going flat-out to catch Munari," said Waldegaard. "There is no point. I will be very happy with second place."

The Lancia's proved too fast for the other cars and have dominated the rally for all but 150 miles, when French driver Guy Frequelin managed to gun his Porsche into the lead before gearbox trouble dropped him back to ninth.

"You can't live with cars like those Lancias," said Briton Roger Clark, who brought his Ford Escort in to seventh spot at the end of the second stage. "This is just a simple little saloon [sedan] by comparison."

Unless there were mechanical failures, the top six positions were unlikely to change, although West German Walter Rohrl, the former European rally champion, will be trying to move up from sixth to fifth spot. Driving an Opel Kadett, he started 41 seconds behind Frenchman Jean-Pierre Nicolas in an Alpine Renault.

There were 85 survivors of the 136 crews that started off the second stage Monday, but only the top 60 were allowed to tackle the last stage, in which three of the nine speed tests are over the notorious Turini Pass, which has a hairpin bend every 20 seconds on average.

Michele Mouton of France, the European women's rally champion, had a firm grip on the women's prize. Driving an Alpine Renault, she was almost 20 minutes ahead of her nearest rival.

The Veterans Rally, held for former Monte Carlo Rally drivers now aged over 60, was won today by Jens Nielsen and Borge Pedersen of Denmark in a Volvo 124.

Mexico Bars Davis Cup Play Against South African Team

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Mexico will not be permitted to play South Africa in this year's Davis Cup, Foreign Relations Secretary Alfonso Garcia Robles said last night.

Garcia Robles said, "It doesn't matter where the match is played, but who the opponents are."

The Mexican government of Luis Echeverria has banned all sports, cultural and trading links with South Africa because of that nation's racial policies.

Last year, Mexico withdrew from the Davis Cup competition when the government refused entry visas to the South African players.

This year, tennis officials—anxious to keep on the right side of the government—hoped to get around the problem by playing on neutral ground, probably in Florida.

The Mexican decision—expected to be confirmed tomorrow—could mean a suspension of between one and three years from Davis Cup play for Mexico, which beat the United States in the competition twice last year to earn a place against the South Africans on each occasion.

"I'm extremely disappointed," Mexican Davis Cup captain Yves Lemaitre said. "I thought we would be allowed to play this year."

Observers believe that Mexico will try to oust South Africa from the tournament, as it tried to do unsuccessfully last year, by complaining that other countries have refused to play against South Africa.

The Mexican Tennis Federation entered this year's competition after receiving hints in government circles that its case would be considered favorably if it were drawn against the South Africans.

But the Mexican foreign relations secretary at the time, Emilio Rabasa—a keen tennis fan—resigned last month.

"We had to start all over again," Lemaitre said recently.

Davis Cup suspension would set Mexican tennis back years, Lemaitre said.

Connors Moves Up

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors of the United States, taking control from the first shot, defeated Australian Syd Ball, 6-3, 6-1, last night in the second round of the Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament.

The top-seeded Connors scored his first point off Ball's opening serve, driving his backhanded return shot deep into the corner and out of the reach of his hard-serving, 25-year-old opponent.

Connors, 23, went on to break Ball's service in the first game. He held his own service throughout the match and, scoring from the baseline and the net, broke Ball again in the final game of the first set and the fourth and sixth games of the second set.

Roscoe Tanner of the United States, the No. 2 seed in the tournament, also won his second-round match with ease. Tanner defeated American Gene Mayer, 6-3, 6-0.

In other second-round matches of the $50,000 tournament, No. 4 seed Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia beat Bernie Mitton of South Africa, 6-1, 6-2; Colin Dibley of Australia upset No. 6-seed Karl Meiler of West Germany, 6-2, 7-5; Alex Metreveli, the No. 1 Soviet player, beat Jiri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 5-7, 7-6, and Charlie Pasarell of Puerto Rico beat John Whitlinger of the United States, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Wade, Morozova Win

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 22 (UPI).—Second-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain and third-seeded Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union survived tough matches last night to advance to the quarter-finals of the $75,000 Virginia Slims of Washington Tennis Tournament.

Wade defeated Bridgette Cuypers of South Africa, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; Morozova topped Cynthia Doerner of Australia, 6-2, 6-4.

Nastase Fine Reduced

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—A fine imposed on Ilie Nastase for his behavior during last year's Canadian Open Tennis Championship was reduced by an independent tribunal here yesterday.

The Romanian had appealed an $8,000 fine imposed after he was accused of public profanity and of not trying to win the men's singles final against Spaniard Manuel Orantes, who won, 7-6, 6-0, 6-1.

After a five-hour hearing, the tribunal quashed Nastase's appeal. It decided, however, that the fine should be reduced to $6,000.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	29	7	8	66	195	118
N.Y. Islanders	23	12	8	54	170	104
Atlanta	23	19	6	52	156	133
N.Y. Rangers	17	22	5	39	143	155
Smythe Division						
Chicago	18	12	16	52	141	124
St. Louis	18	21	5	41	143	150
Vancouver	15	20	8	40	143	149
Minnesota	13	27	2	32	105	171
Kansas City	11	30	4	26	106	184
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	33	6	6	72	188	88
Los Angeles	24	21	3	50	154	156
Pittsburgh	17	23	6	39	172	186
Detroit	14	26	5	33	122	169
Washington	3	39	5	11	136	245
Adams Division						
Boston	25	10	9	59	163	127
Buffalo	26	13	5	57	194	130
Toronto	20	16	9	49	152	145
California	17	24	4	38	130	141

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 3, New York Rangers 2 (Koroll, Rota, Martin; Vickers, Dillon, Esposito).

New York Islanders 5, Washington 2 (D. Potvin 2, Nystrom, Howatt, Gillies; White, Bennett).

Minnesota 5, Vancouver 1 (Hicke 2, D. Hextall, B. Hextall, Goldsworthy; Ververgaert).

St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2 (Butler, Larose, Macmillan, Sanderson; Hudson, Charron).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Detroit 111, Seattle 106 (Money 26, Rowe 25, Trapp 25; Brown 26, Gray 24).

Boston 114, Phoenix 100 (Scott 26, Kuberski 20; Adams 23, Westphal 19).

Chicago 102, New Orleans 93 (Van Lier 27, Pondexter 15; Williams 21, Hibby 17).

Buffalo 102, Atlanta 94 (McAdoo 30, Smith 25; Henderson 14, Van Arsdale 14).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Kentucky 100, New York 91 (Gilmore 29, Averitt 19; Taylor 30, Erving 25).

Indiana 119, Virginia 106 (Keller 24, Lamar 22; Green 18, Bennett 15, Burden 15).

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST						
New England	21	21	4	46	144	148
Cincinnati	20	23	1	41	159	182
Cleveland	18	24	2	38	148	161
Indianapolis	18	28	2	34	118	157
WEST						
Houston	28	16	0	56	186	156
Minnesota	21	17	2	45	140	144
San Diego	20	20	4	44	172	181
Phoenix	19	19	4	42	154	147
CANADIAN						
Winnipeg	32	17	0	64	203	135
Quebec	28	16	2	58	199	179
Calgary	25	17	2	52	180	149
Edmonton	18	28	2	38	183	203
Toronto	15	25	3	33	180	209
X-Ottawa	14	26	1	29	134	172

X—Team disbanded.

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota 6, San Diego 5 (Keon 2, McKenzie, Huck, Carlson, Walton; Rivers 2, Bredin, French, Peacosh).

Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 2 (Dudley 2, Pelyk, Campbell, D. Sobchuk, Hughes, Myers, Ball; Leduc, McDonough).

Houston 8, New England 3 (Labossiere 3, Larway 2, Hughes, P. Popiel, M. Howe, Heines; Ley 2, Palement).

Winnipeg 4, Calgary 1 (Hedberg, Moffat, Lindh, Nilsson; Lawson).

Quebec 3, Indianapolis 2 (Sutherland, Tremblay, Jordan; Karlander, Procevist).

Obed to Defend Title

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 22 (UPI).—World Boxing Council junior-middleweight champion Elisha Obed will make his first title defense Feb. 28 in his hometown of Nassau, Bahamas, against 10th-ranked Tony Gardner of the United States, it has been announced.

nson's Basketball Bench Tops Maryland

ORK, Jan. 22 (UPI).—10 to beat 3—10 being ber of players coach er shuttles in and out lemson lineup; 3 being nal ranking that Mary- rried into its college ll game last night against Tigers.

) prevailed, with Clem- ng on clutch shooting in he's final minutes by Greg Coles and Stan nocking the home court 2-77, to leave Maryland t a meek 1-2 in the Coast Conference.

m is 13-3 and 3-1 in the

as our 10-guy theory," said. "Our bench has ll the way this year. We use everyone we've got come through."

her games, No. 2-ranked te reeled off 10 straight dway through the first then coasted to an easy tory over Creighton. Earl hind Butch Lee scored 18 piece to lead Marquette ninth straight victory and 14 games.

en Nevada-Las Vegas, most dead even for the

llege Basketball

Wednesday's Results

EAST

2, Fordham 70.
St. 94, Oswego St. 78.
52, Ithaca 48.
84, Manhattan 66.
nth 49, Harvard 48.
94, Rhode Island 83 (3 ot's).
5, Temple 52.
n's 53, Boston Coll. 51.
e 80, Canisius 51.
t 66, New Hampshire 55.

SOUTH

81, Davidson 77.
o 82, Maryland 77.
97, Wake Forest 93 (o't).
town (D.C.) 98, American 88.
a St. 69, Georgia Tech 62.
le 83, Biscayne 68.
(Sy.) 86, Pennsylvania 76.
a 75, Pittsburgh 65.

MIDWEST

ce 93, Wilmington 62.
ette 76, Creighton 67.
(Ohio) 97, Ball St. 75.
rl 88, Oklahoma St. 67.
ka 89, Oklahoma 57.
Dame 97, St. Joe (Ind.) 60
y 74, E. Michigan 66.
72, Bowling Green 63.
chigan 75, Kent St. 58.
St. 94, E. Illinois 80.

SOUTHWEST

Texas 79, Texas A & I 77.

WEST

nia 75, Santa Clara 68.
rd 91, Calif.-Davis 76.
ington St. 84, Idaho 67.

Baseball Card Collectors Find Rarest of All

By Domnel Nunes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—Two Manassas, Va., men who stalked rural Virginia for years searching for old baseball cards have found what they say is the rarest of them all in a dusty box they bought from a Salem, Va., antique dealer.

The card, published by a long-forgotten cigarette company about 1909, shows Hall of Fame shortstop Honus Wagner in a batting stance. The two men paid 40 cents for the card—believed to be the only one of its kind in existence—which may be worth as much as $3,000, they said.

The card's authenticity has been vouched for by two government paper restorers, who used sophisticated measuring techniques and test procedures, according to Thomas Wickman, one of the two who discovered the card. He said that the tests were made to assure them they were not the victims of a hoax.

"How much it's worth isn't important," said Wickman, a 34-year-old Army Department employee. "The thrill was just finding it because we had no idea it even existed."

Before the discovery last month of the Wagner card by Wickman and unemployed anthropology professor Richard Reuss, the rarest baseball card of all pictured a simple mug shot of Honus Wagner. That card was published by another vanished cigarette company at about the same time, Wickman said, and today there are only between 15 and 20 of them known to exist. Each is worth up to $1,500, he said.

Wickman said that one theory as to why Wagner baseball cards are so rare is that the famous shortstop objected to cigarette companies using his image because it might tempt his young fans to smoke.

Wagner's objections forced the cigarette companies to withdraw from the market any cards bearing his likeness, Wickman said, and as a result only a few were ever sold.

Wagner, who died in 1955 at 81, was known as the Flying Dutchman when he played for the Louisville and later Pittsburgh franchises in the National League. He was one of the first five players named to the Hall of Fame (Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson were the others) and he led the league eight times in batting in his 21-year career.

"These are the grandfathers of the cards you and I collected as youngsters out of bubble-gum packages," Wickman said. "Most of those cards, printed before World War I, are worth no more than 40 cents, but every now and then you'll find one worth $1 or $2. To find one this rare is, well, I was amazed."

Wickman and Reuss frequently advertise in local papers in the older towns of Virginia, Wickman said. "We'll say what we're looking for, where we'll be on a certain weekend, and then people will come to us with their cards."

The card discovered by the two men was found in a box with 300 other cards. "We paid 40 cents for each one," Wickman said. "We looked through the cards quickly looking for things like the picture of Wagner, which we knew to be rare, and didn't see one."

Wickman said that the rarity of the Wagner batting-stance card wasn't discovered until later, because it resembles a common one published by a caramel candy company about 1910.

It was Reuss who first realized the card's uniqueness when, a few days later, both he and Wickman were shuffling through the new purchase for a closer look.

'Almost Fell Over'

According to Wickman, Reuss picked up the card both had taken for the more common card and flipped it over expecting to see the accustomed advertisement for the candy company.

Reuss "almost fell over" when he found instead an advertisement for Piedmont cigarettes on the back of the slightly dog-eared card. Both initially feared that the card was a hoax, that someone might have glued the candy company Wagner to a Piedmont back, Wickman said. But the two government paper restorers assured them the card was an original, Wickman said. Its age was determined by the style of printing and the known dates when the company printed baseball cards.

Just what to do with the card, which measures about one inch by two inches and is stored in a safety deposit box, remains a problem, Wickman said. "We bought the 300 cards in partnership with a third man in Cincinnati and each of us would like to have it in our own collection," he said.

To rotate the card among the three men's collections is impractical, he said, and "none of us would like the idea of the other having the card. So we may have to sell it," he said. No decision has been made yet, he added.

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Observer

President Lanyhow

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Paul T. Lanyhow is running for President and won't give his right name, or so says the Federal Election Commission, which recently published a list of 62 persons who have told it they are after the big job. Lanyhow, according to the Associated Press, is the alias of a man who wants to stay anonymous lest the campaign be debased by factors of personality and charisma.

Baker

I know nothing more about Lanyhow, but he seems to me to be on the right track. This is the age of the political masked man. Often we can't tell who any of the candidates are behind their carefully hand-wrought images.

This year everybody is running on a pledge to cut spending, which is as sensible as promising to end snow in Montana, but Lanyhow has more chance than most to do a little budget-balancing. Ronald Reagan is talking like a man on the verge of promising that if elected he will not go to Washington. A fine chance! The Secret Service will come and drag him there. Lanyhow is free of this problem.

* * *

As long as nobody knew who he was, Lanyhow would be foolish to go to Washington, where he would become bogged down receiving prize watermelons, congressmen in search of gravy and newspaper reporters demanding to know why he didn't show them more respect and state secrets.

If he stayed faceless, the Secret Service couldn't find him if it wanted to. Of course, there would be no need to, since he would be safe from cranks and assassins.

Living a quiet family life in some typical American community, he could instantly effect government economies. He could rent the White House to some pretentious millionaire, thus bringing in some revenue for a change from that deficit-ridden property.

The White House lawn might be turned into a profitable miniature-golf course, and the fleet of Air Force planes and White House limousines mothballed or leased for private use.

* * *

Most of the other candidates are talking like men eager to institute such economies once they get there. They will not. Once elected President, men tend to discover that those limousines and helicopters are essential to get them to airports to board the Air Force jets that are essential to take them to distant cities so they can make speeches about the need for more economy in government.

When these birds talk about economy in government, they are not talking about their own cut of the Treasury boodle; what they mean is that they're going to see that less of it goes to people who don't have a muscular friend in Washington.

* * *

I hear objections. Lanyhow could be anybody. He could be the godfather of all godfathers of the Mafia. Worse, he could be Abbie Hoffman. He could even be a woman. Obviously, his campaign is vulnerable to such scare tactics and rumor-mongering. Lawyers would get rich battering him with writs requiring him to prove his citizenship, to establish that he was of constitutional age to serve, that he was not a felon.

Lanyhow's chances of winning are, therefore, probably slight, and this sad conclusion is not without small irony. Its assumption is that the American likes to know whom he is voting for. Not an unreasonable expectation. The flaw nowadays is that we may be more deceived about many of the men who run than we are about Lanyhow.

Although Richard Nixon had been in politics longer than most Americans had been alive by 1972, it turned out that most of us never knew who he was all along. The man we saw campaigning in 1968 with a plan to end the Southeast Asian war—was he the same man who expanded the war by starting the secret bombing of Cambodia 90 days after taking office?

* * *

The Lyndon Johnson who campaigned against Goldwater in 1964 turned out to be a fiction: The presidential Johnson had already laid plans for more war in Asia while campaigner Johnson was suggesting that Goldwater was a warmaker. Let us not forget Kennedy's start on getting America "moving again" by immediately reinstalling J. Edgar Hoover at the FBI and Allen Dulles at CIA as soon as the election returns were in. Overnight, progressivism turned into business as usual.

Will we buy another thrilling candidate this year, then find that he was built to last only through the campaign? It would not be surprising. With Lanyhow we would not know what we were getting, but at least we would know we didn't know what we were getting. That's progress.

Gander-Gosse/SIPA.

Shepherds and farmers in the Ardèche area resent what they see as Dutch land-grabbing.

The Dutch Flood Into France's Ardèche

By James F. Clarity

PRIVAS, France (NYT).—Thousands of Dutch citizens have penetrated the mountains and valleys here in the remote Ardèche district, buying up farms and old stone houses cheap from peasants, who have despaired of making a good living in the area, one of France's poorest.

"They buy them for nothing," an official said in this drab administrative district capital. "Then there comes the shock between them and the local people. The Dutch are from a flat, northern, cold country. They use the places for mountain vacation homes. They practice nudism."

The arrival of the Dutch—there is no precise count—has dramatized the problems of this district in the brown, mostly snowless Vivarais range of the south-central mountain region, the Massif Central.

With one of France's more dismal economic profiles, it has an unemployment rate nearly 35 per cent above the national average. The textile industry is disappearing. Agriculture is vexed by persistently foul spring weather. Light industry is difficult to attract in the midst of general West European economic difficulties. Tourism is growing, but it creates problems of cultural conflict and pollution.

The result has been a steady movement of the French population—the 260,000 Ardéchois—away from the mountain villages and towns.

The Ardèche qualifies for the central government's ambitious new anti-poverty program for the central mountain region. So far, however, the program has produced only glossy booklets and Paris experts traveling the winding roads looking for solutions.

While the Ardéchois seem vaguely aware of the assistance plans, they are suspicious of most things that originate in Paris, 375 miles to the north. When they talk about daily life, they seem to feel that progress gets here last, if at all, while hard times arrive quickly and hang around for decades.

One of the few declared nonpessimists in the district is the prefect, Jacques Ferret, who was appointed by the Paris government 18 months ago to try to solve area problems. "I am an optimist," he said in an interview, "but it is up to the Ardéchois themselves."

Mr. Ferret said that while the Ardèche showed poor economic statistics, the people were saving more money each quarter—"and that does not include what they have kept in their socks." In his view they should invest some of their savings in local business.

The development of tourism is necessary and inevitable, the prefect said. One of the most serious effects of the Dutch summer occupation, he added, is that it makes the price of land high for farmers who want to expand cash crops.

One of the Ardèche's locally elected officials who does not live in the district himself characterized Mr. Ferret as "something of a Boy Scout."

Another official, Albert Liogier, who is a local mayor and a member of the National Assembly in Paris, agreed that his constituents were saving most of their money, but said: "We are, relatively, one of the poorest departments, but the Ardéchois is not a miser. He will not spend money on clothes, but he has his comforts."

Mr. Liogier, who has several hundred Dutch property owners in his part of the district, said of them: "I hate to use the word invaders, but invaders is what many of the people feel they are."

Mr. Liogier, who was sitting on a Louis XVI chair in his mansion on a hill near the village of Ucel, continued: "The local people complain that as soon as the Dutch buy a place, they put a fence around it and keep everyone away from the woods, from mushroom hunting, from picnics. And the merchants say they don't buy much. They don't buy simply a kilo of oranges. They come in and pick out one orange at a time and have it weighed individually."

In the summer, Mr. Liogier said, the village of Grospierres has 300 French residents and more than 1,000 Dutch.

At Grospierres on a recent Sunday afternoon the only café was open but empty. The proprietor said that he did not mind the Dutch but that "really we prefer the Belgians."

"No one here speaks Dutch except the Dutch," said a Frenchman. A hand-lettered message in English on a wall near Privas reads, "N.L. [Netherlands] Go Home." A few miles away is a large sign of the Van der Kam Real Estate agency.

"The Dutch? You want to see the Dutch?" asked an old man bicycling near the village. "Go up over there behind those hills and you will see the construction site. They are building a vacation village for themselves."

A younger man who joined the conversation said, "Well, 90 per cent of us are in favor of the Dutch anyway because they do bring some business for us."

PEOPLE: *Kleindienst Portrait For U.S. Justice Dept.*

The U.S. Department of Justice will today unveil a portrait of Richard Kleindienst, the first U.S. attorney general to stand convicted of a federal crime. The current top three officials of the department, led by Attorney General Edward Levi, will make remarks at the ceremony in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice building where the portrait will be unveiled. The department announcement called the portrait and its display a "tradition." It is to hang in the hallway outside Levi's office. Among former attorneys general whose portraits have yet to be hung: John Mitchell and Elliot Richardson. The department said that Mitchell had been contacted about having his portrait painted at public expense but that he had never replied. Mitchell's lawyer, William Hundley, told the Los Angeles Times that Mitchell had decided against sitting "in view of his many problems." Richardson, too, has been asked to have his portrait painted but has not yet done so. Kleindienst's portrait, by Robert Harris, cost $5,000, the amount that the Justice Department allocates for such art work.

* * *

Marion Javits's boss says that she "wants time, a quiet time to think" about whether to quit her work on a controversial public relations contract, that her husband, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., has asked her to jettison. Sen. Javits had told reporters that "it's been very well known that I have been made very unhappy" by his wife's $67,500-a-year job with Iran Air. The contract, which Mrs. Javits brought to the firm of Ruder & Finn International, required her to register with the U.S. government as a foreign agent. Her job has been controversial because of her husband's role as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

* * *

A traditional male stronghold—the English auction rooms—was invaded Wednesday by a woman when Jo Marshall, 43, conducted a glass sale for the firm of Phillip's. Sotheby's is following suit. Libby Howe, 23, will make her debut as an auctioneer there next week. Phillip's said that the new sex discrimination laws "may have accelerated" Mrs. Marshall's debut. She called it "just a coincidence. I probably would have conducted a sale sooner if I had not had laryngitis after Christmas."

* * *

DIVORCING: Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor, 55, her sixth husband, inventor Jack Ryan, 50. Miss Gabor claims in her suit for divorce that Ryan, developer of the Barbie doll, took her Rolls Royce to bits to enlarge it and failed to put in together again. RECOVERING: Bernard Ridder, chairman of the board of Ridder Publications, Inc., after stabbed in a robbery atte Hollywood Park Racetr Pasadena. Ridder, 62, turning to his car after auction Tuesday evening young man ordered him over his money. Ridder youth and was stabbed in

* * *

Queen Elizabeth's agen told McDonald's that the use the word "hamburger" front of their new Londo because it is "not in with the property." Th food operation is to o March in Haymark property that belongs Queen. "It was not worth with them," said Bob E head of McDonald's in "They will eventually c recognize that we are a r organization and that t 'hamburger' is nothing ashamed of."

* * *

Shirley MacLaine op European tour Jan. 30 Sporting Club in Mont Her show, featuring 10 and a 30-man orchest from there to London an

* * *

People-reader Stewart the rescue. "Federal re prohibit gratis transports humans," he says in a wi ever would be delighted t Snoopy with skates to Olympics [IHT, Jan. 19]: qualified pilot he can trav tional crew member." vice-president of the inter division of Trans World

* * *

A bronze bust by Jo L of Henry A. Wallace is displayed in the National in Washington to mark anniversary of his inau as vice-president. It is from Wallace's daughte Douglas.

* * *

New Hampshire Gov. Thomson Jr. has filed a libel suit against Kevin G his Amoskeag Press Inc. ing that Cash's book, "I Hell is William Loeb?", a "false, derogatory, ma dalous libel." The suit, fil day, said that the boo Thomson up to "public sc ridicule and injured his good name and profession tation." The book is a bi of the publisher of the Ma Union Leader. Cash mov moved for dismissal of t ernor's case, calling t "wholly sham, frivolous, tious, of no merit, and wi sufficient in the law."

* * *

Henry Ford 2d, 58, chai the board of Ford Motor St. Joseph Mercy Hospita Arbor, Mich., for tests.

—SAMUEL JUS

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